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MONTANA

Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

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Montana Occupational Injuries and Illnesses 1994

State of Montana
Marc Racicot, Governor

Department of Labor and Industry
Laurie Ekanger, Commissioner

Published August 1996

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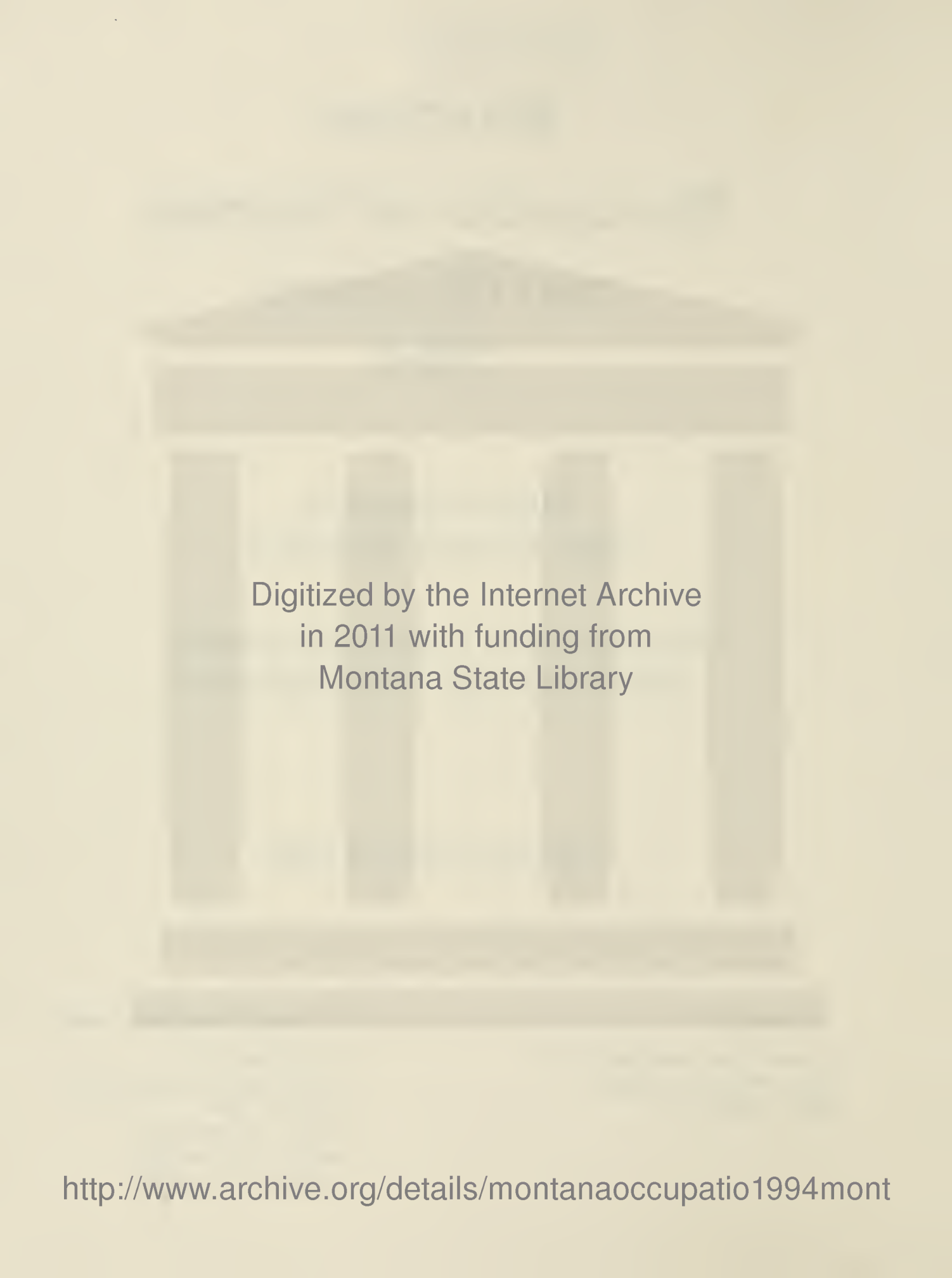
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PREFACE

The Montana Department of Labor and Industry collects data for occupational injuries and illnesses as required under the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970. Estimates included in this publication represent the injury and illness rates experienced by Montana employers in private sector establishments.

Employers are surveyed the year following the reference year. Statistical estimates and incidence rates for occupational injuries and illnesses contained in this publication originated from 4,667 individual Montana business establishments who reported their injury and illness experience for 1994.

Please refer questions or comments on injury or illness data to the Research and Analysis Bureau, Department of Labor and Industry at 1-800-541-3904.

SECTION I

Technical Notes

> Scope and Methodology

Scope and Methodology

Montana cooperates with the U.S. Department of Labor in conducting the "Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses," an annual survey that compiles occupational injury and illness statistics.

Employers selected for the survey are required by the Occupational Safety and Health Act to report occupational injury and illness data.

Excluded from the survey are self-employed individuals, farmers with fewer than 11 employees, private households employing domestic workers, and independent mining contractors. Employers regulated by other federal safety and health laws, and all local, state, and federal government agencies are also excluded.

The Mine Safety and Health Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor provides data for coal, metal mining, and nonmetal mining industries. The Federal Railroad Administration of the Department of Transportation contributes data for railroads.

SECTION II

Occupational Injuries & Illnesses, 1994

> Definitions/Occupational Injuries & Illnesses

> Focal Points/Occupational Injuries & Illnesses

> Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by Industry Division

Definitions/Occupational Injuries & Illnesses

Injuries and illnesses that result in work-related deaths and those which result in loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, transfer to another job, or require medical treatment beyond first aid are recorded.

An ***occupational injury*** is any injury such as a cut, fracture, sprain, amputation, or other injurious event which results from a work accident or from an exposure involving a single incident in the work environment.

An ***occupational illness*** is any abnormal condition or disorder, other than one resulting from an occupational injury, caused by exposure to environmental factors associated with employment. It includes acute chronic illnesses or diseases caused by inhalation, absorption, ingestion, or direct contact with some substance.

The survey measures only the number of new illnesses occurring during the year. Continuing conditions reported in previous years are not included.

The recording and reporting of illnesses presents measurement problems because employers, employees, and medical personnel may not recognize a possible relationship to a present or former work environment. When occupational illnesses go unrecognized and unreported, the survey consequently underestimates their occurrence.

Incidence rates shown in this publication represent the number of injuries per 100 full-time workers. They are calculated as:

(N/EH) X 200,000, where
N = number of injuries,

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year, and

200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)

Lost workdays—days away from work is a measure of the occurrence of incidents. Days lost indicates the severity of the case. Lost workdays includes the number of days (consecutive or not) which an employee would have worked, but could not because of occupational injury or illness.

Lost workdays—days of restricted work activities are the number of workdays (consecutive or not) which, because of injury or illness:

- The employee received another job on a temporary basis, or
- The employee worked at a permanent job less than full-time, or
- The employee worked at a permanently assigned job, but could not perform all duties normally connected with it.

The number of lost workdays does not include the day of injury or onset of illness or any days on which the employee would not have worked, even though able to work.

Lost workday cases away from work are those cases which involved one or more lost workdays, and therefore may include cases which involved both days away from work and days of restricted activity.

Medical treatment includes any treatment other than first aid treatment, administered to an injured employee. Medical treatment involves the provision of medical or surgical care for injuries that are not minor through the application of procedures or systematic therapeutic measures.

Focal Points/Occupational Injuries & Illnesses

During 1994, an estimated 18,900 occupational injuries and illnesses occurred in Montana, a 5.6 percent increase from the 1993 estimate of 17,900 cases.

The private sector's incidence rate of 9.0 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers in 1994 decreased from 9.2 cases in 1993.

The number of injuries and illnesses in Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate decreased from 2.9 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers in 1993 to 2.5 cases in 1994. It was still the safest industry by a considerable margin.

Occupational injury and illness rates dropped in the Mining, Transportation and Public Utilities, and Services industries in 1994.

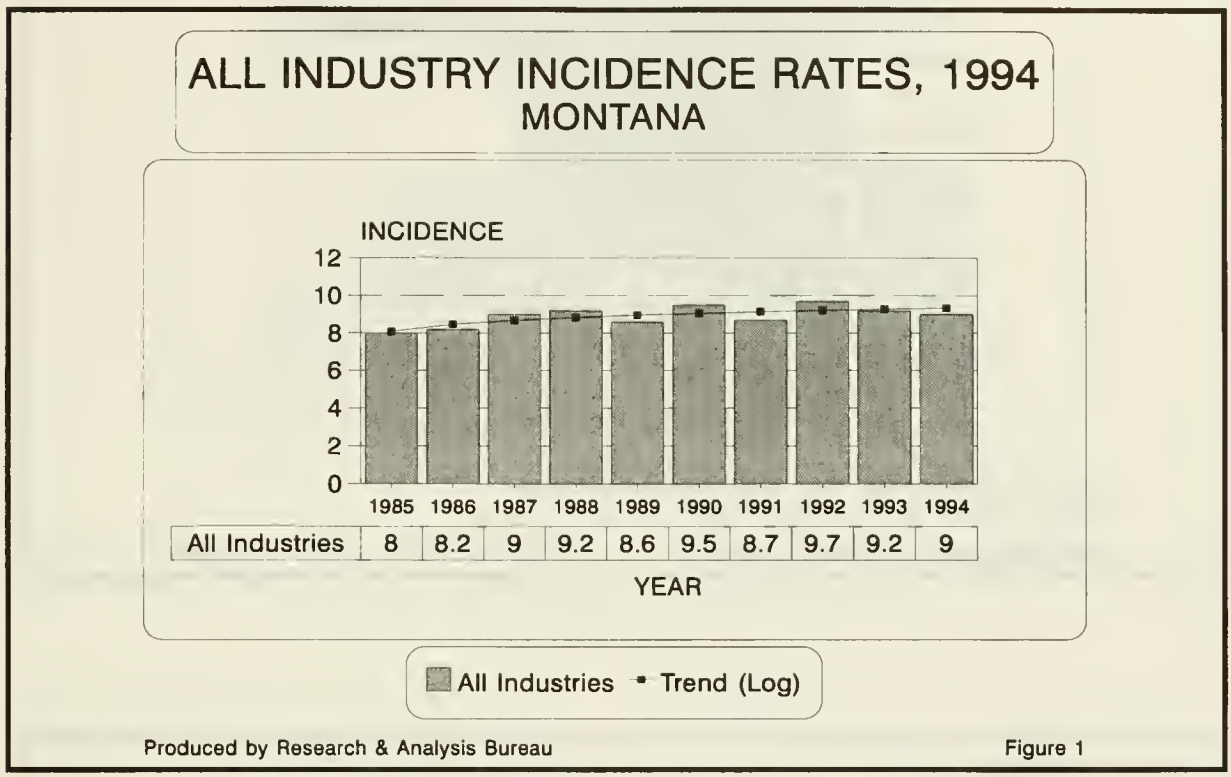
Construction and Manufacturing had the highest incidence rates in 1994.

Occupational illness cases totalled 800 in 1994, the same as the 1993 total. Establishments which reported disorders associated with repeated trauma had the highest incidence rate for occupational illnesses, at 5.7 per 100 workers. Most of the occupational illnesses occurred in the manufacturing industry.

The highest incidence rates occurred in establishments with 250 to 999 workers, with 10.8 reported injuries and illnesses per 100 workers.

Private industry workers with occupational injuries or illnesses spent a median six days away from work for recuperation.

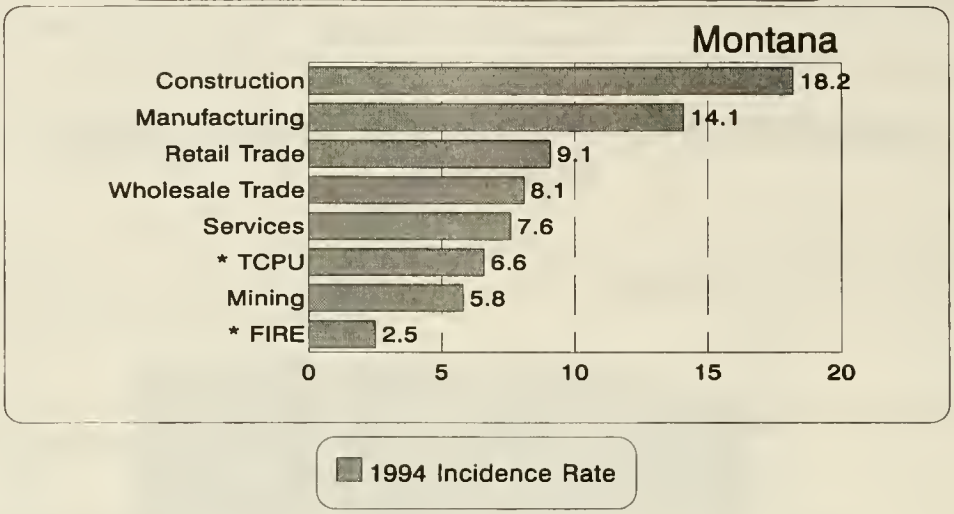
Total Private Industry



Montana's 1994 total private industry incidence rate of 9.0 cases per 100 full-time workers is lower than 1993's rate of 9.2 cases. The trend has fluctuated over the last 10 years from a low of 8.0 cases per 100 workers in 1985 to a high of 9.7 cases in 1992.

Nationally, the injuries and illnesses rate for 1994 is 8.4 cases per 100 full-time workers. This is a decrease from 1993's national rate of 8.5 cases.

1994 Occupational Injury & Illness
Incidence Rates by Industry



* TCPU = Transportation, Communications, & Public Utilities
* FIRE = Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate

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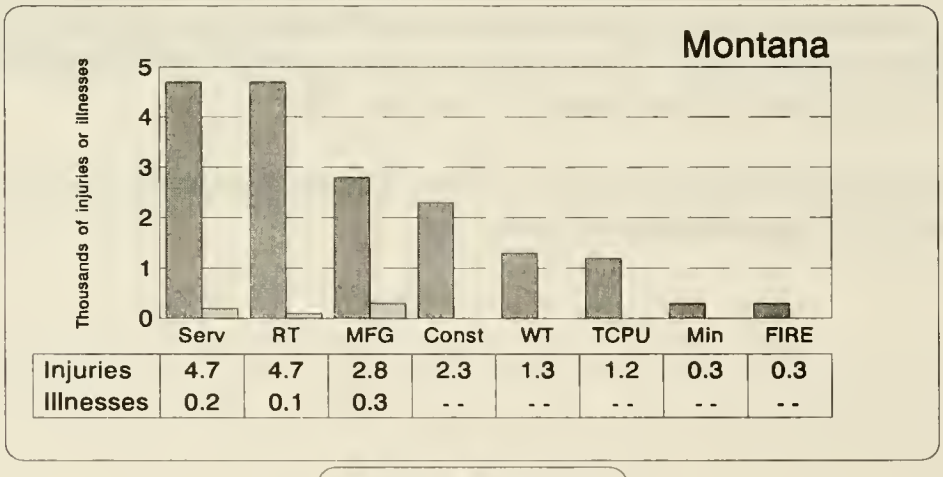
Figure 2

1994 Occupational Injuries vs. Illnesses
by Industry Division



	Serv	RT	MFG	Const	WT	TCPU	Min	FIRE
Injuries	4.7	4.7	2.8	2.3	1.3	1.2	0.3	0.3
Illnesses	0.2	0.1	0.3	--	--	--	--	--

-- Indicates fewer than 50 cases

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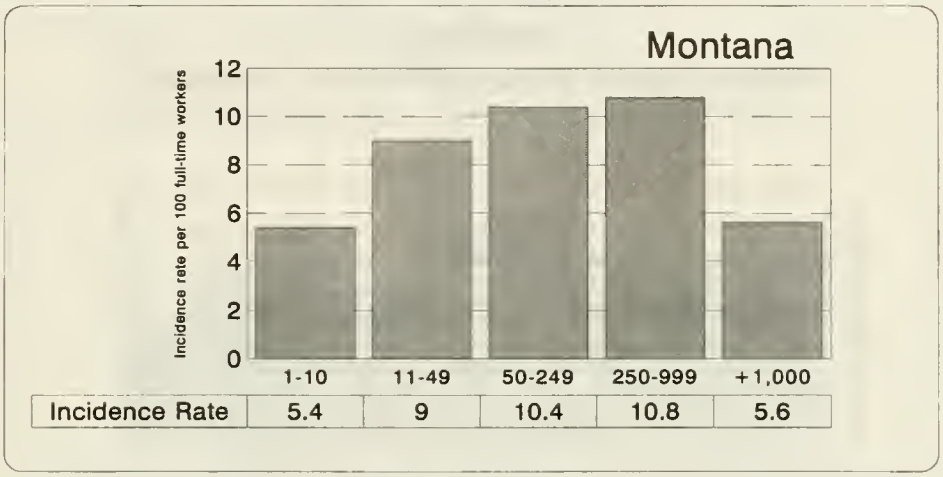
Figure 3

1994 Occupational Injury Rates by Employment Size



	1-10	11-49	50-249	250-999	+1,000
Incidence Rate	5.4	9	10.4	10.8	5.6

Incidence Rate

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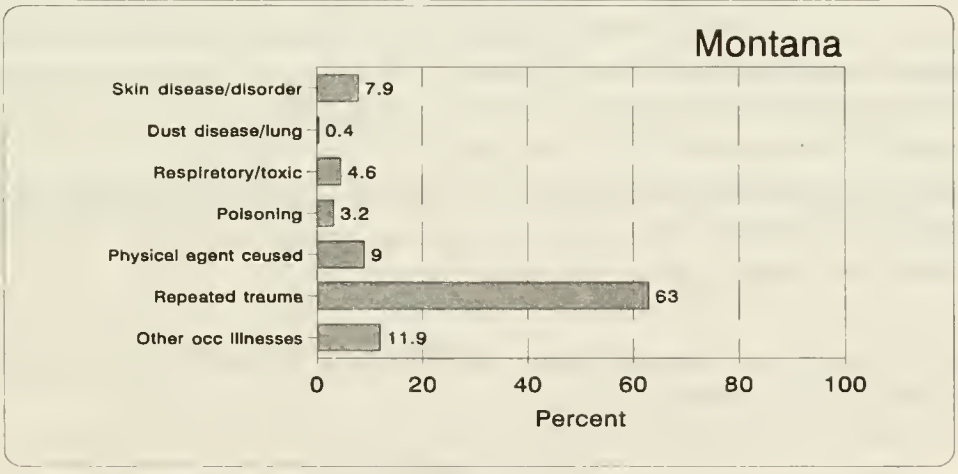
Figure 4

Percent Total of Illnesses by Type - 1994



Percent of Total

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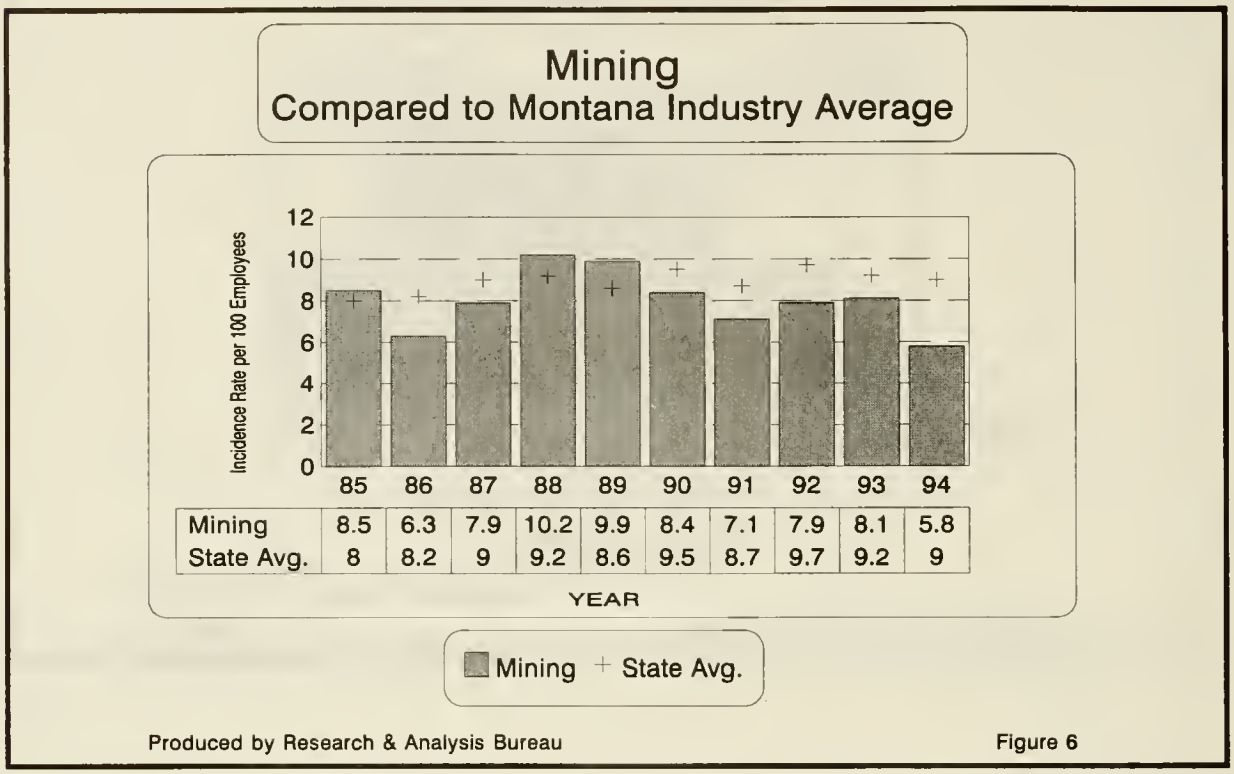
Figure 5



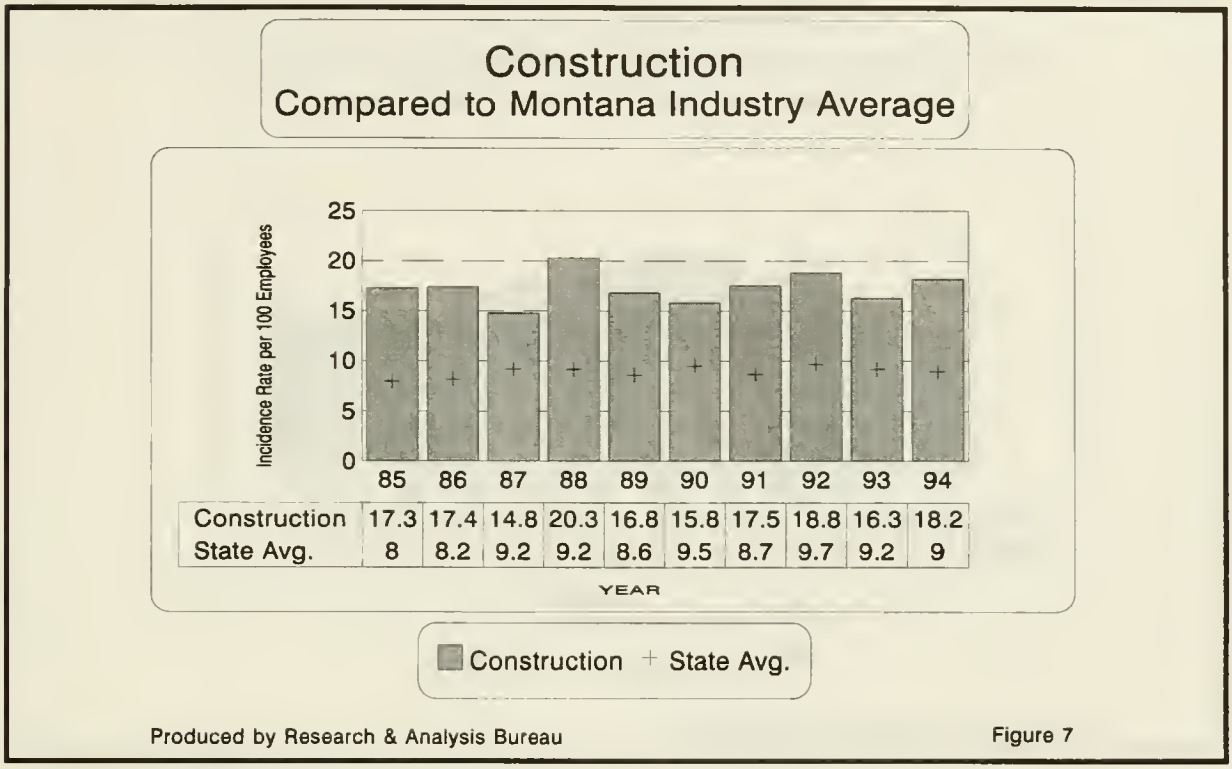
Mining's incidence rate of 5.8 injury and illness cases per 100 full-time workers for 1994 dropped from 8.1 cases in 1993.

Oil and Gas Field Services had a 1994 incidence rate of 7.6 injury and illness cases per 100 full-time workers, the highest in the Mining industry. The lowest incidence rate was in Coal Mining, with 4.4 injury and illness cases per 100 full-time workers.

Mining is an inherently dangerous industry. It is strictly controlled by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA), which has for many years emphasized safety. This is one of the reasons for lower than average injury and illness incidence rates.

Nationally, the injury and illness incidence rate for Mining dropped from 6.8 cases in 1993 to 6.3 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1994.

Mining ranked as the second safest industry in Montana for 1994.

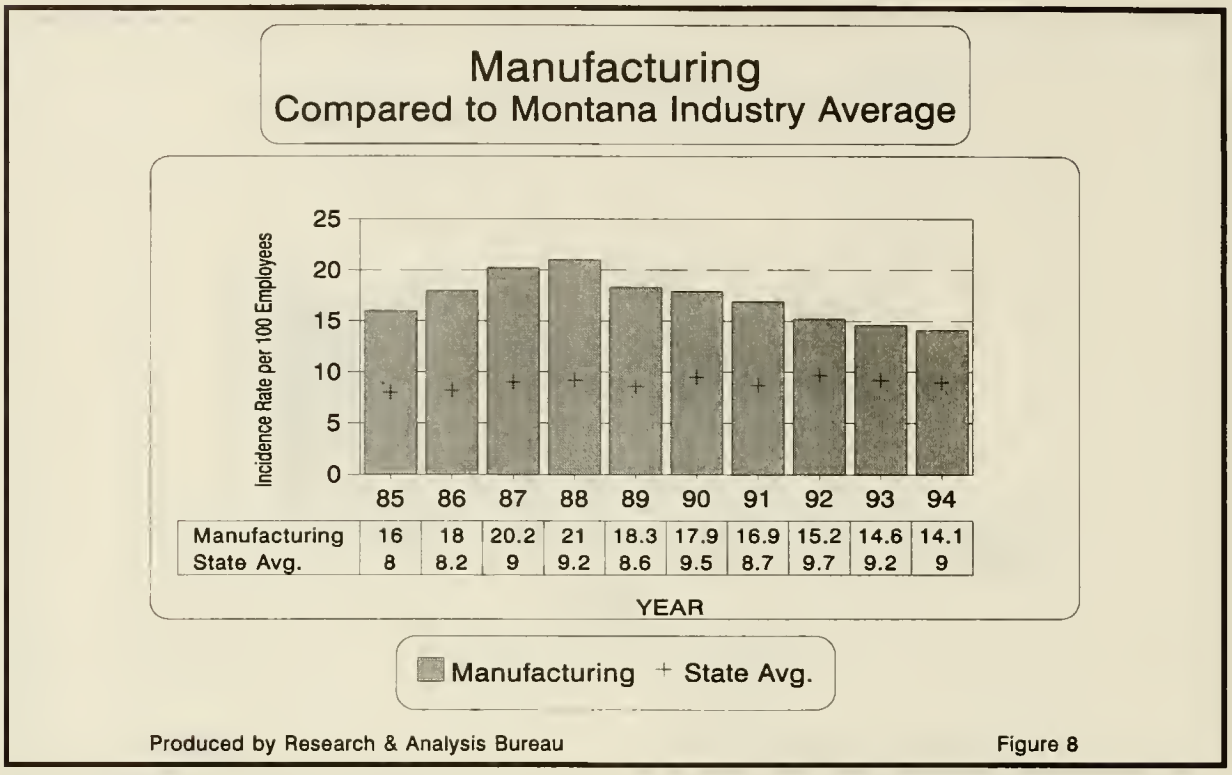


Construction's incidence rate rose to 18.2 injury and illness cases per 100 full-time workers in 1994, up from 16.3 in 1993. Figure 8 shows a history of incidence rates higher than the total private industry average. Montana's 1994 incidence rate for this industry, at 18.2, was 6.4 higher than the national average of 11.8 cases per 100 full-time workers.

General Building Contractors had the highest incidence rate of all construction industries surveyed in 1994, with 23.2 injury and illness cases per 100 full-time workers. Heavy Construction, Except Highway had the lowest incidence rate of 13.1 cases, up from 1993's incidence rate of 11.3 cases.

Nationally, the injury and illness incidence rate for this industry dropped from 12.2 cases in 1993 to 11.8 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1994.

The construction industry led all others as the most dangerous in which to work in Montana for 1994.



Manufacturing continued a six-year, ongoing downturn in incidence rates for occupational injuries and illnesses. The 1994 incidence rate was 14.1 cases per 100 full-time workers, compared to the 1993 rate of 14.6 per 100 full-time workers.

Manufacturing, like the Mining industry, is an inherently dangerous industry. Durable Goods Manufacturing, which includes logging, lumber, and primary metals, had a high rate of 16.2 injury and illness cases per 100 full-time workers. Incidence rates for Nondurable Goods Manufacturing were at 10.8 cases per 100 full-time workers. Primary Metal Industries had the highest incidence rate for Manufacturing, with 30.6 injury and illness cases per 100 full-time workers. The lowest incidence rate for the industry was reported in Printing and Publishing, with 6.4 injury and illness cases per 100 full-time workers.

Employees in Manufacturing suffered 300 of the 800 occupational illnesses reported for 1994. Most of these were disorders associated with repeated trauma.

Nationally, the injury and illness incidence rate for this industry increased slightly, from 1993's 12.1 cases to 12.2 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1994.

Manufacturing ranked as the second most hazardous industry in Montana for 1994.

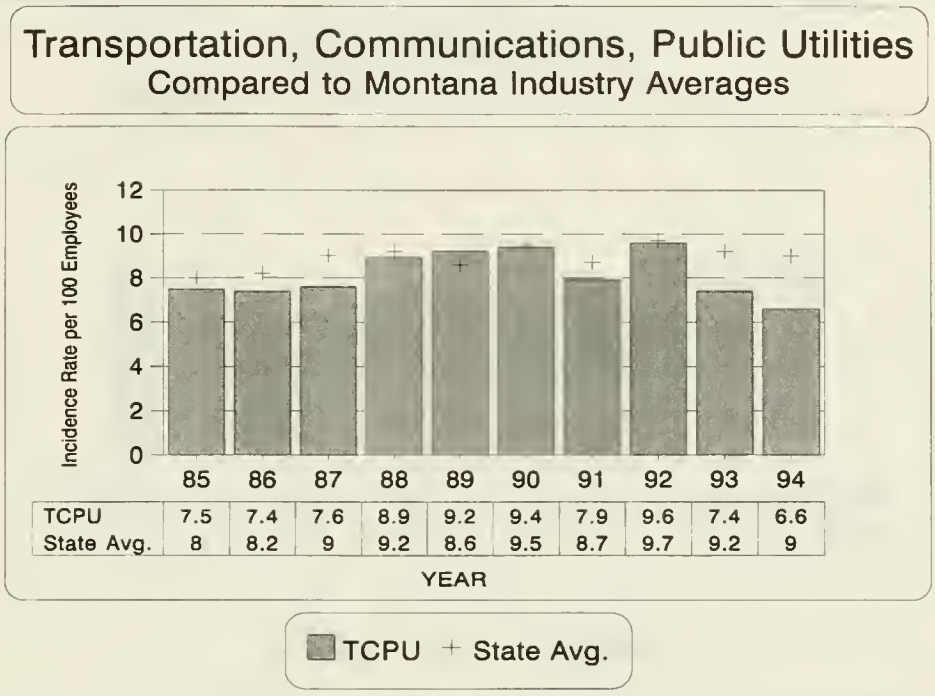


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Figure 9

The injury and illness incidence rate for Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (TCPU) decreased to 6.6 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1994 from 7.4 cases in 1993. TCPU's incidence rate has closely mirrored the total private industry average over the last 10 years.

Trucking and Courier Services, Except Air had an incidence rate of 9.3 injury and illness cases per 100 full-time workers, the highest rate for TCPU. Communications was the safest sector of this industry, with an incidence rate of 3.1 injury and illness cases per 100 full-time workers.

Nationally, the injury and illness incidence rate for TCPU decreased slightly from 9.5 cases in 1993 to 9.3 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1994.

TCPU was the third safest industry in Montana for 1994.

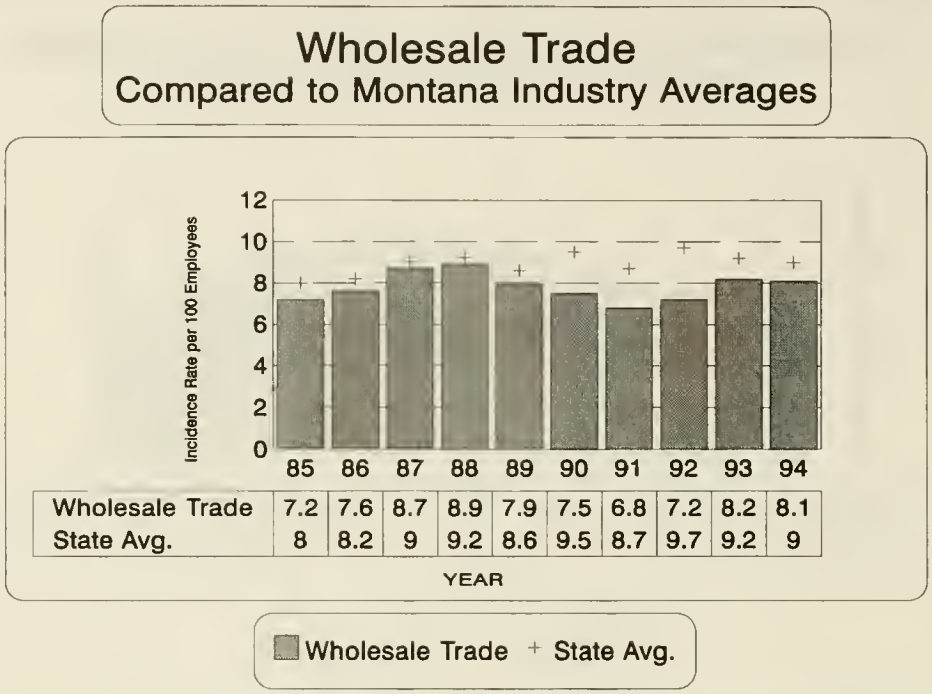

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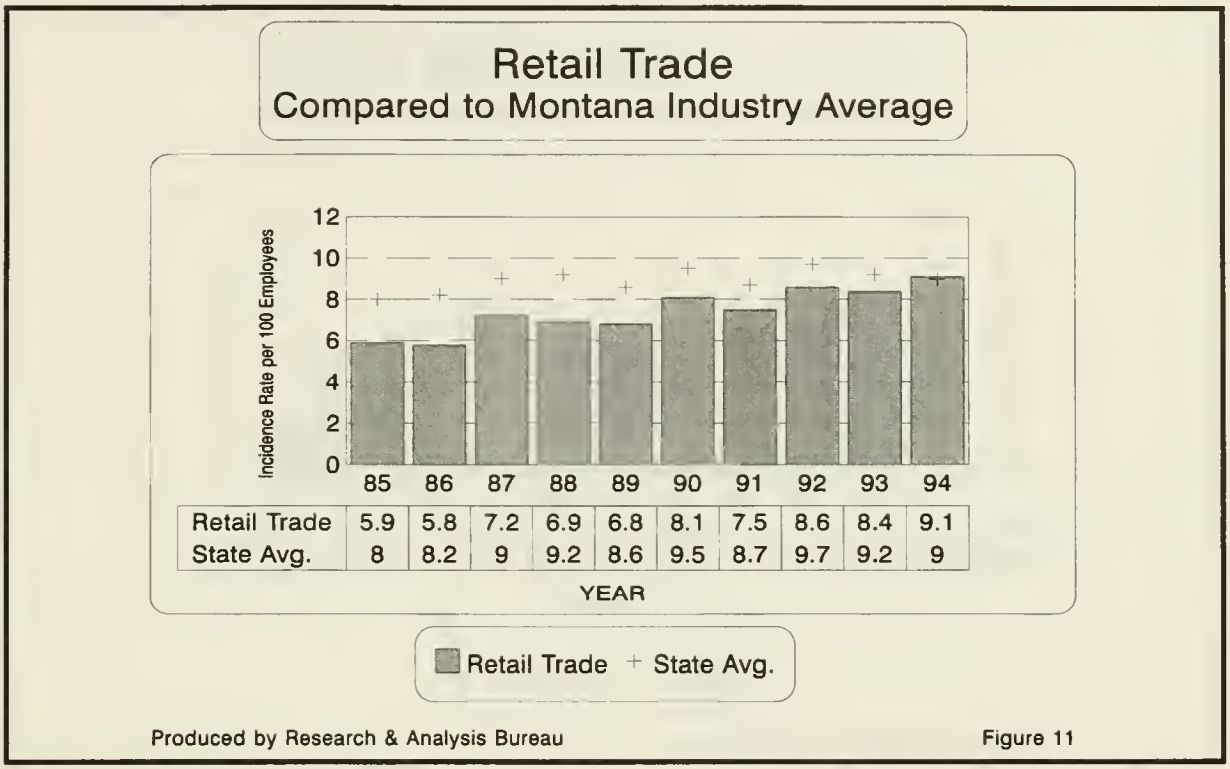
Figure 10

Wholesale Trade had an incidence rate of 8.1 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1994, down slightly from 8.2 cases in 1993.

The incidence rate for Nondurable Goods in 1994 was 7.8 cases per 100 full-time workers, compared to the 1993 rate of 8.4 cases. Durable Goods had a 1994 incidence rate of 8.4 injury and illness cases per 100 full-time workers, compared to the 1993 rate of 7.9 cases.

Nationally, the injury and illness incidence rate for this industry dropped slightly from 7.8 cases in 1993 to 7.7 cases per 100 workers in 1994.

Wholesale Trade ranked as the fifth safest industry in Montana for 1994.



Retail Trade, Montana's second largest industry group in terms of employment, reported an occupational injury and illness incidence rate of 9.1 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1994, an increase from 1993's 8.4 cases. This is the highest incidence rate for this industry in over 10 years. Retail Trade's incidence rates fall below the total private industry average.

Lumber and Other Building Materials had a high incidence rate of 13.3 injury and illness cases per 100 full-time workers. Miscellaneous Shopping Goods Stores had a low incidence rate of 2.3 cases per 100 full-time workers.

Employees in Retail Trade suffered 100 of the 800 occupational illnesses reported for 1994. Most of these were disorders associated with repeated trauma.

Nationally, the injuries and illnesses incidence rate for this industry dropped from 8.2 cases in 1993 to 7.9 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1994.

Retail Trade ranked as the third most hazardous industry in Montana for 1994.

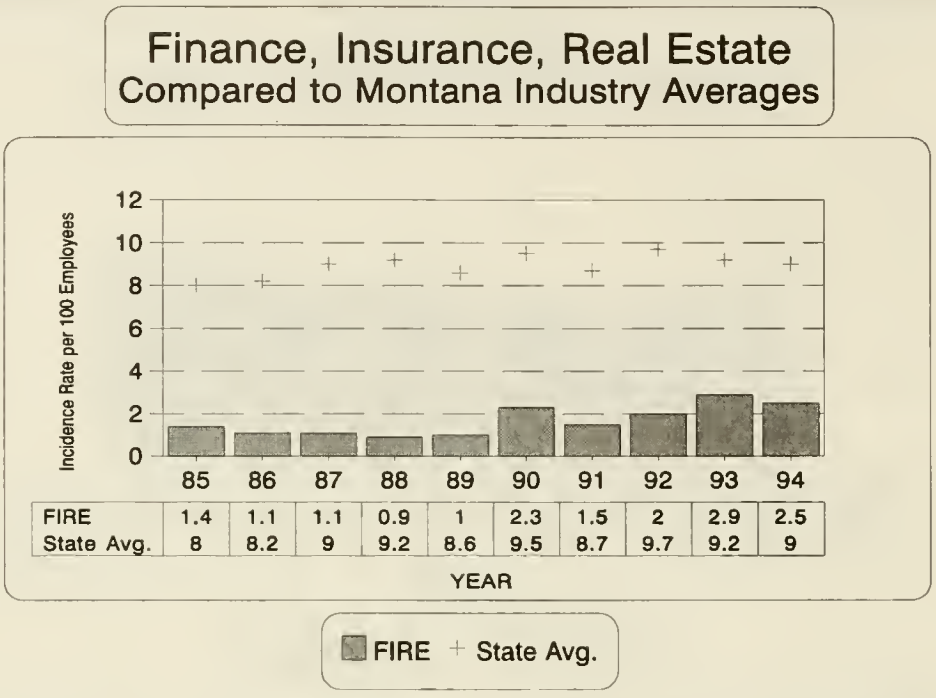


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Figure 12

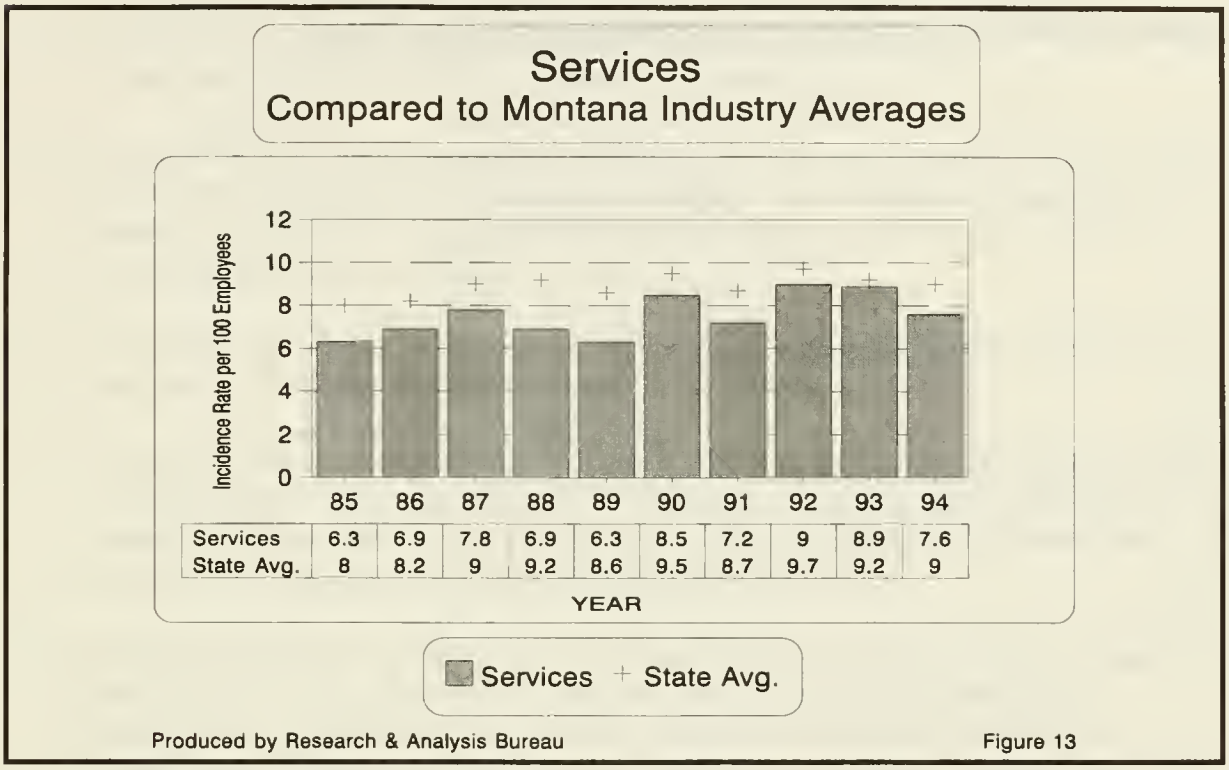
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (FIRE) continued its history as Montana's safest industry in 1994. FIRE's 2.5 injury and illness incidence rate was down slightly from 1993's rate of 2.9 cases per 100 full-time workers, and still remains the lowest of all the industries.

However, as can be seen on Figure 13, FIRE has an increasing injuries and illnesses incidence rate over time. Increases in injuries and illnesses are afflicting Montana workers in several major industry groups.

Real Estate had the highest incidence rate for the industry, at 5.4 injury and illness cases per 100 full-time workers. In contrast, Insurance Carriers reported the lowest incidence rate at 0.8 cases per 100 full-time workers.

Nationally, the injury and illness incidence rate for FIRE was 2.7 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1994, a slight drop from the 1993 rate of 2.9 cases.

FIRE was Montana's safest industry in which to work in 1994.



Services, Montana's largest industry group in terms of employment, reported a 1994 occupational injury and illness incidence rate of 7.6 cases per 100 full-time workers, a decrease from 1993's 8.9 cases.

Workers in Miscellaneous Repair Services had the highest incidence rate in 1993 of 12.0 cases per 100 full-time workers. Engineering and Management Services reported 2.7 injury and illness cases per 100 full-time workers.

Employees in Services suffered 200 of the 800 occupational illnesses reported for 1994. Most of these were due to disorders associated with repeated trauma.

Nationally, the injury and illness incidence rate for this industry dropped from 6.7 cases in 1993 to 6.5 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1994.

Services ranked in the middle of the industries for safety in Montana for 1994.

SECTION III

Characteristics of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1994

> Characteristics/Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

Characteristics/Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

- Serious sprains and strains accounted for 45 percent of the 5,939 work-related injuries and illnesses that required recuperation away from work in 1994. Other notable disabling conditions were fractures, bruises or contusions, and cuts or lacerations--together totalling 24 percent of all reported cases.

- Back injuries were again reported most frequently by Montana employers in 1994, with overexertion being the most common cause of injury. Back injuries accounted for 29 percent of cases reported. Knees, shoulders, and wrists were other major parts of the body affected by illness or injury.

- Occupations reporting the most injuries or illnesses include truck drivers, nursing aides and orderlies, and nonconstruction laborers.

- Among the three leading occupations of the injured or ill workers, truck drivers typically worked in transportation and public utilities; virtually all nursing aides and orderlies worked in services, predominantly in nursing homes and hospitals; and laborers were employed most commonly in manufacturing or wholesale trade.

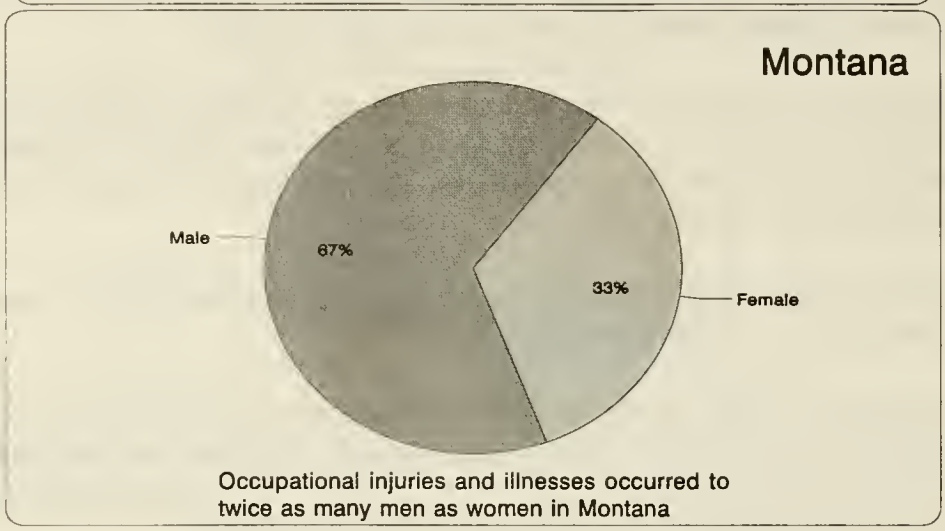
- Injuries and illnesses occurred slightly more than twice as often to men as to women. Most injuries or illnesses occurred to Montana men working in the retail trade, construction, and manufacturing industries. Montana women incurred injuries or illnesses most frequently in the services and retail trade industries. The services industry includes health care providers such as nursing aides and orderlies and nurses.

- Most injured and ill workers had at least one year of service with their employer when their injury or illness occurred.

- Overall, Montana had a median number of six lost workdays per case. Of the 5,939 cases reported, 20.6 percent of the injuries or illnesses were of three to five days duration. Montana's transportation and public utilities industry had a median of 21 lost workdays due to injury or illness, the most of any industry.

- Carpal tunnel syndrome required a median 27 days away from work for recuperation. Amputation required the most time away from work with a median of 35 days missed.

Number of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by Gender, 1994



Occupational injuries and illnesses occurred to twice as many men as women in Montana

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Figure 14

Number of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by Age, 1994

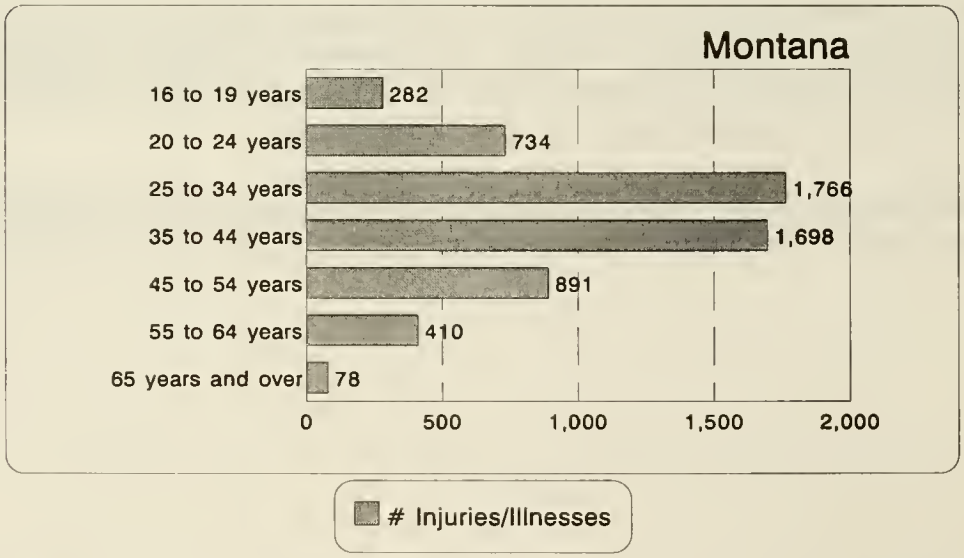

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Figure 15

Number of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by Occupation, 1994

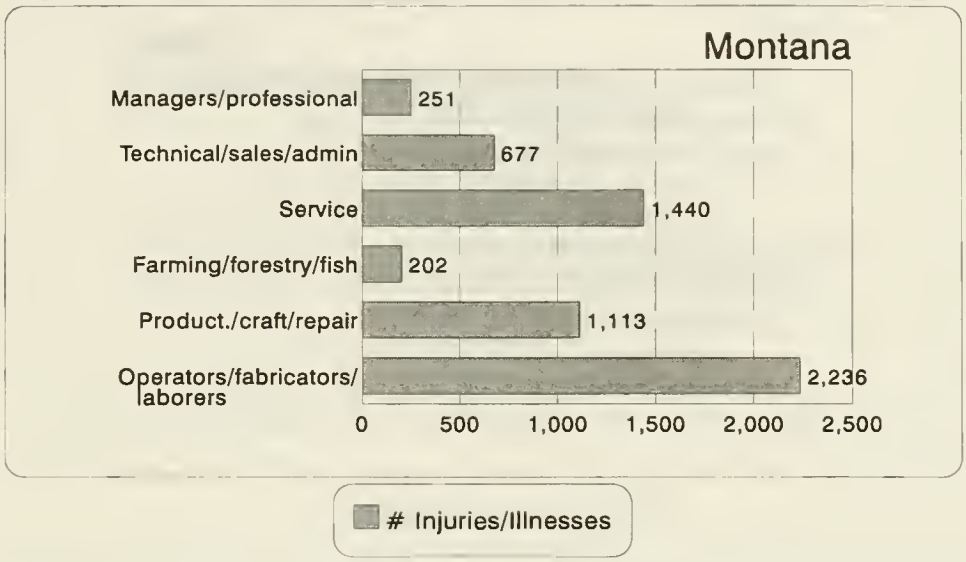

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Figure 16

Number of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by Length of Service, 1994

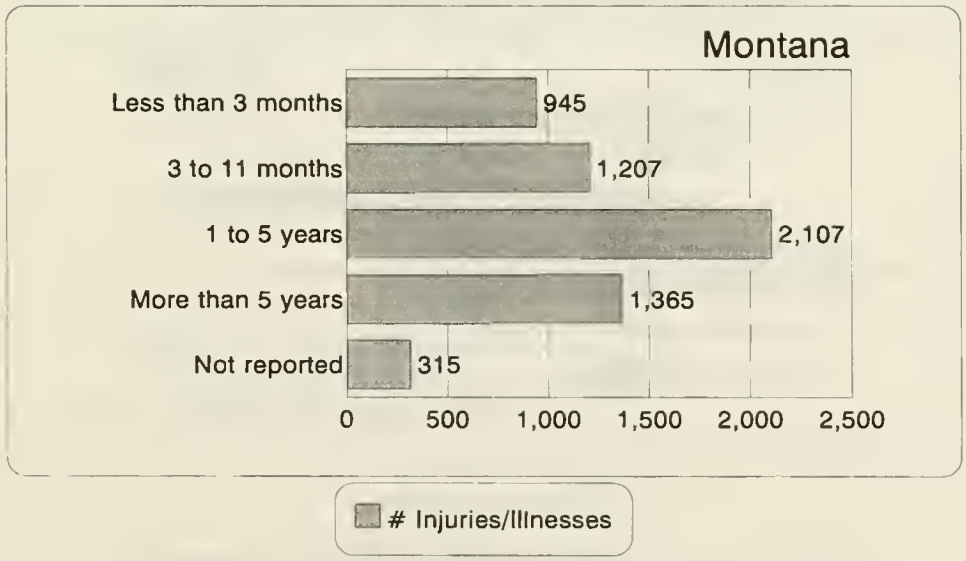

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Figure 17

Nature of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
Involving Days Away From Work, 1994

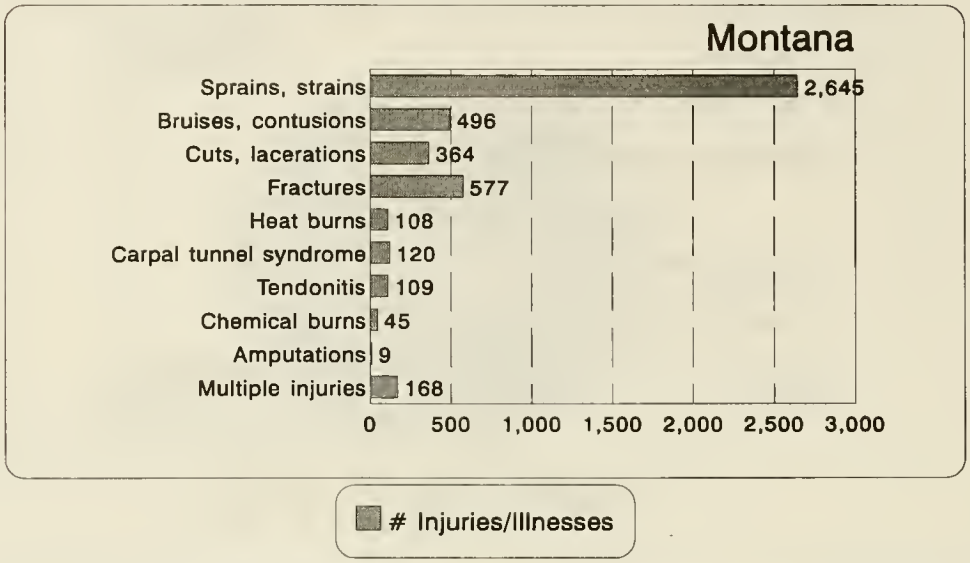

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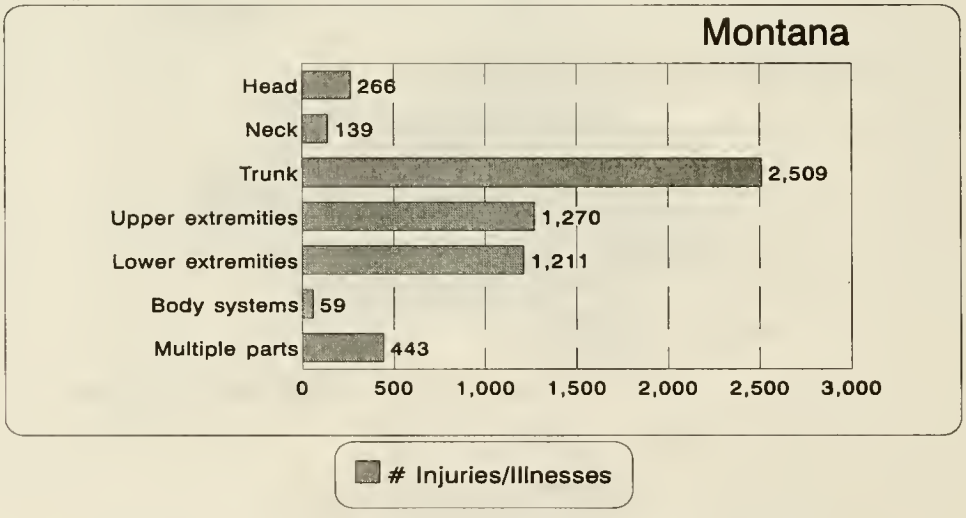
Figure 18

Part of Body Affected by Injuries & Illnesses
Involving Days Away From Work, 1994



The back was the part of body most frequently injured by Montana employees (included in the Trunk total).

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Figure 19

Source of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
Involving Days Away From Work, 1994

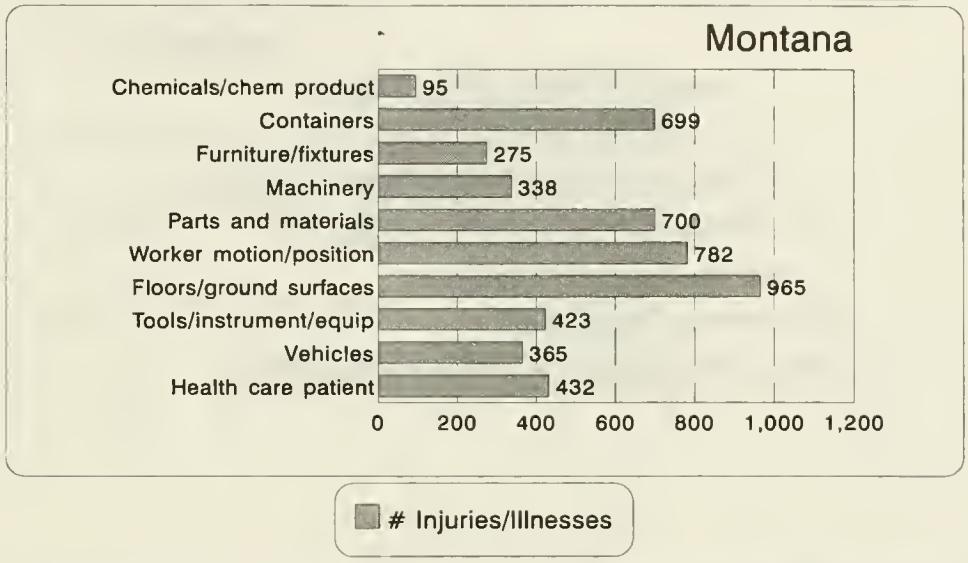

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Figure 20

Event or Exposure Causing Injuries & Illnesses
Involving Days Away From Work, 1994

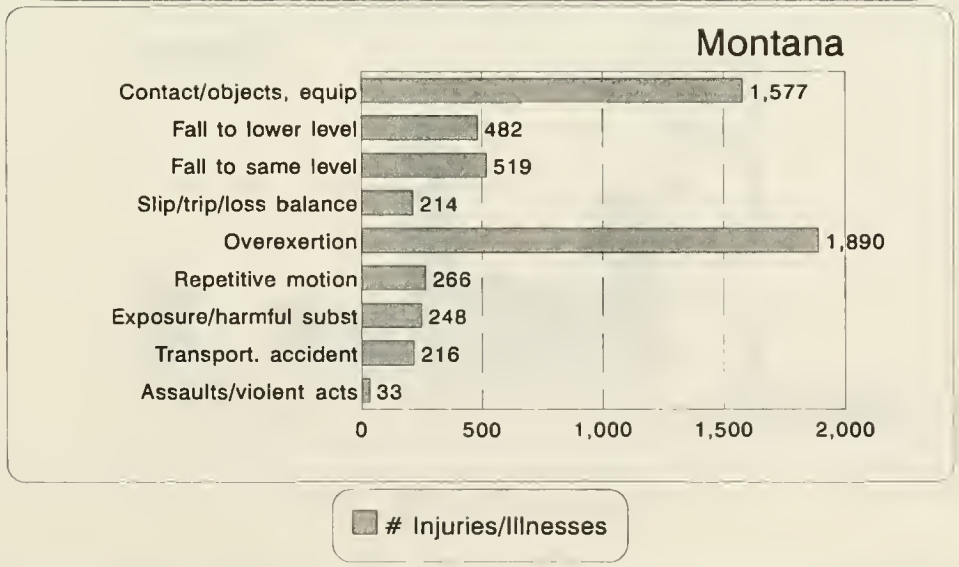

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Figure 21

Percent of Injury/Illness Cases Involving Days Away from Work, Private Industry, 1994

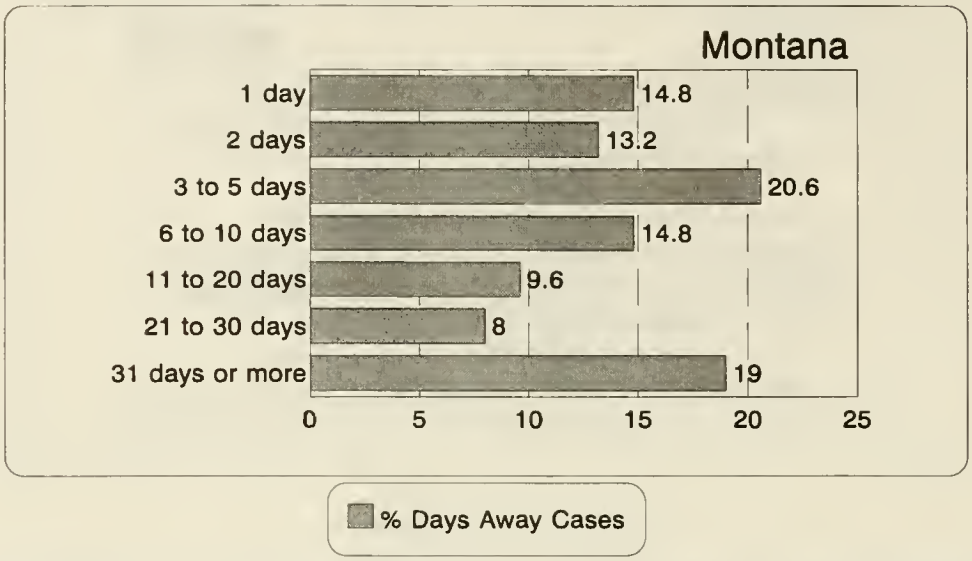

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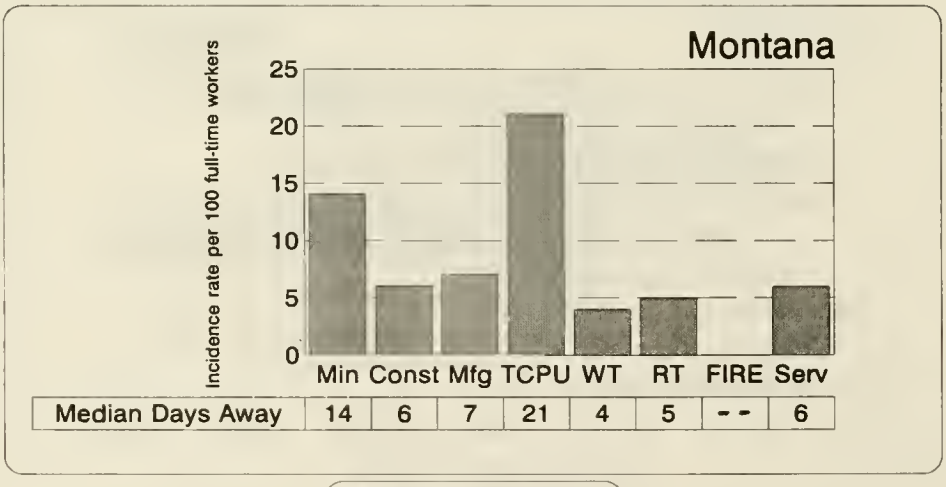
Figure 22

Occupational Injuries/Illnesses Median Days Away From Work by Industry, 1994



	Min	Const	Mfg	TCPU	WT	RT	FIRE	Serv
Median Days Away	14	6	7	21	4	5	- -	6

Produced by Research & Analysis Bureau

Figure 23

SECTION IV

Reducing Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

- The Safety Culture Act
- Safety Program Checklist
- Development of Safety and Health Programs
- Sample General Safety Rules

The Safety Culture Act

The Safety Culture Act enacted by the 1993 Montana Legislature encourages workers and employers to come together to create and implement a workplace safety philosophy.

It is the intent of the act to raise workplace safety to a preeminent position in the minds of all Montana workers and employers. Therefore, it is the responsibility and duty of employers to participate in the development and implementation of safety programs that will meet the specific needs of their workplace by establishing a safety culture and help create a safe work environment for all future generations of Montanans.

Why have a safety program? Running a business involves taking risks. You take chances to remain competitive. But some risks are not worth the gamble. One such risk relates to the safety and health of your employees. Exposing those who work for you to hazards is a high stakes game with real losses.

Accidents cost you money. The magnitude of the actual cost of a workplace accident or injury is gaining the attention of business, corporations, safety professionals, and the state. For each dollar you spend on the direct costs of a worker's injury or illness, you will spend an equal amount or more to cover the indirect costs. Among these indirect costs are:

- $ lost productive time
- $ time and cost of investigating the accident
- $ medical and treatment expenses
- $ cost of hiring and training replacements
- $ cost of replacement or repair of any damaged equipment
- $ cost of retraining the injured worker
- $ reduced morale of employees
- $ loss of productive attitude and loyalty
- $ increased workers' compensation rates
- $ loss of good, reliable employees
- $ loss of company image

You can reduce the costs associated with workplace injuries and illnesses by implementing an effective safety program. When you make safety a priority and actively promote safety to your employees, you can change your employees' behavior toward safety and reduce the number of workplace accidents.

The Montana Safety Culture Act requires insurers to provide assistance in identifying, evaluating, and controlling existing and potential accidental and occupational health problems. For more information, contact the Safety Bureau, Department of Labor and Industry, P.O. Box 1728, Helena, MT 59624-1728 or call (406) 444-6401.

Safety consultation services will at least include:

- Surveys consisting of on-site identification and evaluation
- Recommendations on the control of exposures
- Training programs
- Consultations
- Accident analysis
- Industrial hygiene services

Safety Program Checklist

Basic requirements are listed below for you to compare to your existing safety program, or to track progress in the establishment of a safety program. This list may be used to identify necessary program improvements and/or to initiate development and implementation plans. Check yes if you're presently in compliance; set a target date if not.

YES	TARGET DATE FOR COMPLIANCE	REQUIREMENT
—	_____	General safety orientation for new employees that contains information common to all employees and appropriate to the business operations, and is provided prior to start of regular job duties.
—	_____	Job or task specific training appropriate for employees before they perform a job or task without direct supervision.
—	_____	Continuing regular refresher training.
—	_____	System for employer and employees to develop an awareness and appreciation of safety through tools such as newsletters, periodic safety meetings, posters, and safety incentive programs.
—	_____	Periodic self-inspection for hazard assessment when safety program is implemented, new worksites are established, and thereafter as is appropriate to the business operation, but at least annually, which: • identifies hazards and unsafe work practices or conditions; • identifies corrective actions needed; and • documents corrective action taken.
—	_____	Documentation of performance of activities listed in the above requirements which: • includes date, time, location, and description of training, inspections, and corrective actions;

YES	TARGET DATE FOR COMPLIANCE	REQUIREMENT
		• includes list of participants; and • must be retained by employer for three years.

ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS/EMPLOYERS WITH MORE THAN 5 EMPLOYEES:

—	_____	Policies and procedures that assign specific safety responsibilities and safety performance accountability.
—	_____	Procedures for reporting, investigating, and taking corrective action on all work-related incidents, accidents, injuries, illnesses, and known unsafe work conditions or practices.

On-site Consultation Program

Federal OSHA also funds a safety and health consultation program available to private employers. The consultation is conducted in three phases:

Phase 1. The Opening Conference

You will be provided with a detailed explanation of the program, your safety and health programs will be reviewed, and pertinent accident and injury records will be examined.

Phase 2. The Walk-through

A workplace survey will be conducted with your designee.

Phase 3. The Closing Conference

You will discuss with the consultant the existing or potential hazards identified, and the recommendations on how to control or eliminate the identified hazards.

A complete confidential written report that summarizes the findings and suggests remedial measures for identified hazards will be provided at a later date. You are required to immediately eliminate any imminent danger and correct any serious safety or health condition within a specified time period.

There are no fees charged for the consultation nor are fines or penalties levied for any safety or health hazards identified during the consultation.

Checklist of Basic Elements For Employer Development of A Safety and Health Program

A safe and healthy workplace depends on effective management to ensure that hazards are identified and that effective physical and administrative protections are established and maintained. An effective safety and health program will include:

- *MANAGEMENT COMMITMENT AND PLANNING*, through assignment of safety and health responsibility and authority to supervisors and employees and a system to hold them accountable.
- *HAZARD IDENTIFICATION*, through regular worksite inspections, both external and internal, and through employee involvement.
- *HAZARD CORRECTION AND CONTROL*, using physical protections and safe work practices, in a timely manner.
- *TRAINING* of supervisors and employees about the hazards they are exposed to, and their control.

The following is a checklist of specific safety and health program elements to consider when evaluating your organization's current occupational safety and health program.

I. Management Commitment and Planning

A. Policy and objectives for worker safety and health.

- Are established policies and objectives communicated to employees?

B. Authority and accountability for safety and health protection.

- Are responsibilities defined and authority assigned?
- Is supervisor performance evaluated and rewarded or corrected?

C. Commitment of resources to workplace safety and health.

- Are adequate company resources allocated for safety and health (in staff, equipment, safety promotion, etc.)?

D. Management involvement in employee safety and health concerns.

- Is there a clear line of communication for safety and health concerns?

- Does management set the example on safe and healthy behavior?

II. Hazard Assessment

A. Hazard assessment.

- Are comprehensive safety and health surveys of the worksite conducted by others?
- Are there periodic self-inspections, conducted by qualified staff persons?

B. A reliable procedure for employees to report possibly hazardous conditions.

- Do employees know how and who to notify, fear no reprisal, and receive timely and appropriate responses?

C. Routine review of accidents or near-miss incidents and injury/illness experience.

- Are there procedures to identify accident causes and needed corrective action?

III. Hazard Correction and Control

A. Means of eliminating or controlling hazards.

- Are engineering and personal protective equipment controls in place, as appropriate?
- Are administrative controls, including safety and health rules and safe work procedures established and implemented?
- Are there procedures for timely correction/control of newly-identified hazards?

B. Disciplinary action or reorientation for supervisors or employees who break rules or disregard work or emergency procedures.

- Is a system for rule enforcement and discipline established and carried out?

C. Equipment maintenance program.

- Is there ongoing monitoring and maintenance of equipment?

D. Emergency planning and procedures.

- Are there provisions, training, and drills as needed, for emergencies requiring personal protective equipment, medical care, emergency egress, etc.?
- Are emergency telephone numbers, exit routes, etc., visible to all?

IV. Safety and Health Training

A. Supervisors should understand the hazards associated with a job, their potential effects, and the supervisor's role in ensuring that employees follow the rules, procedures, and work practices for controlling exposure to them.

- Can supervisors explain rules, procedures, and work practices for hazard control, and how they teach and enforce them?

B. Employees should be taught hazards and safe work procedures to protect themselves at the same time they are taught to do a job.

- Can employees explain how and why to do their jobs safely?
- Is safety training reinforced or repeated as necessary?

C. Where personal protective equipment is required, employees should know when, why, and how to use it, its limitations, and maintenance.

- Do employees use personal protective equipment when necessary?
- Do employees know why and how to use personal protective equipment, and the limits and maintenance of personal protective equipment?

Prepared by the
Montana Department of Labor & Industry
Employment Relations Division
Safety Bureau

Sample General Safety Rules

1) All injuries, no matter how slight, must be reported to a foreman, supervisor, or manager as soon as possible and in all cases prior to going off shift.

2) Unsafe conditions and practices must be reported to supervision immediately.

3) Smoking is permitted in designated areas only.

4) Aisles and walkways must be maintained at all times.

5) Each employee is responsible for housekeeping in their work area. Trash is to be placed in covered receptacles and emptied daily. Dirty rags are to be placed in designated covered receptacles.

6) Horseplay and practical joking are prohibited.

7) Safety glasses, goggles, or face shields are required when working in area or activity which involves danger to the eyes.

8) Personal protective equipment such as hearing protection, gloves, goggles, masks, respirators, hoods, etc. must be worn at designated areas.

9) Adequate footwear which affords substantial foot protection is required to be worn by shop personnel. Excluded are tennis and athletic shoes, sandals, and lightweight footwear. Safety shoes/boots are encouraged.

10) Compressed air shall not be used for cleaning of clothing or persons. Air blast nozzles used for cleaning of tools, parts, and equipment must be restricted to 30 p.p.s.i.g. at the tip.

11) Loose or torn clothing, long unrestrained hair, rings, or pendant jewelry shall not be worn near moving machinery.

12) All hand tools and equipment shall be maintained in good repair. Defective tools and equipment shall be removed from service at once.

13) Equipment guards shall not be removed or made inoperative except by direction of supervision. Such guards shall be replaced or reactivated before operations resume.

14) Equipment and machines shall be operated only by authorized personnel. All equipment and machines shall be operated, maintained, and repaired according to manufacturer instructions and safe operating procedures. Check that personnel are clear before machine start-up. Follow the LOCKOUT/TAGOUT procedures at all times!

15) Working under the influence of alcohol or nonprescribed drugs is prohibited. (Before working while taking prescription drugs that may interfere with your work performance or safety, you should notify your supervisor.)

These rules are for the protection of all employees. **They are conditions of employment.** Failure to follow these rules is grounds for disciplinary action up to and including termination of employment.

APPENDIX A

Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Data Tables

- **Table 1**: Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates per 100 full-time workers, by industry, 1994

- **Table 2A:** Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, by industry division, 1994

- **Table 2B**: Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, by industry, 1994

- **Table 3**: Nonfatal occupational injury incidence rates per 100 full-time workers, by industry division and employment size, 1994

- **Table 4**: Occupational injury and illness incidence rates per 100 full-time workers, 1976-94

- **Table 5**: Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates per 100 full-time workers, by industry division, 1992-94

Table 1. Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates per 100 full-time workers, by industry, 1994.

Montana

Industry	SIC code	1994 Annual average employment (000's)	Injuries and Illnesses			
			Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases with lost workdays
				Total	With days away from work	
Private industry		260.3	9.0	3.2	2.8	5.8
Mining		5.4	5.8	3.4	2.8	2.4
Metal mining	10	2.2	6.3	3.6	2.7	2.8
Coal mining	12	1.0	4.4	2.3	1.8	2.1
Oil & gas extraction	13	1.5	5.7	3.6	3.3	—
Oil & gas field services	138	1.0	7.6	5.1	4.7	2.5
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	14	0.7	6.3	3.7	3.4	2.6
Construction		15.0	18.2	6.6	6.4	11.6
General building contractors	15	4.4	23.2	7.8	7.6	15.4
Residential building construction	152	3.0	22.8	7.1	7.1	15.7
Heavy construction, except building	16	3.7	15.0	5.4	4.8	9.6
Highway & street construction	161	1.5	17.6	5.8	4.4	11.8
Heavy construction, except highway	162	2.2	13.1	5.2	5.1	7.9
Special trade contractors	17	6.9	17.0	6.6	6.5	10.4
Plumbing, heating, air-conditioning	171	1.7	21.6	6.5	6.5	15.1
Manufacturing		23.0	14.1	5.0	4.0	9.1
Durable goods		n.a.	16.2	5.7	4.6	10.5
Lumber & wood products	24	7.6	13.0	5.5	4.3	7.6
Logging	241	1.5	20.0	10.6	10.4	9.3
Sawmills & planing mills	242	3.9	10.4	4.0	2.4	6.5
Sawmills & planing mills, general	2421	3.9	10.5	4.0	2.4	6.5
Stone, clay, & glass products	32	1.0	21.3	7.0	7.0	14.3
Primary metal industries	33	1.0	30.6	9.9	7.1	20.6
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	39	1.5	15.7	5.4	4.6	10.2
Nondurable goods		n.a.	10.8	3.8	3.0	7.0
Food & kindred products	20	2.6	11.8	5.7	4.7	6.1
Printing & publishing	27	2.9	6.4	2.0	1.7	4.5
Newspapers	271	1.8	7.2	2.5	2.2	4.7
Transportation & public utilities		17.5	6.6	3.3	2.8	3.3
Local & interurban passenger transit	41	1.4	3.3	1.5	1.5	1.8
Trucking & warehousing	42	6.1	9.2	5.8	5.3	3.4
Trucking & courier services, except air	421	6.0	9.3	5.9	5.4	3.4
Communications	48	3.4	3.1	1.3	1.2	1.8
Electric, gas, & sanitary services	49	4.4	8.8	2.5	1.3	6.3

See notes at end of table.

Table 1. Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates per 100 full-time workers, by industry, 1994—continued

Montana

Industry	SIC code	1994 Annual average employment (000's)	Injuries and Illnesses			
			Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases with lost workdays
				Total	With days away from work	
Wholesale & retail trade		92.5	8.8	2.9	2.5	5.9
Wholesale trade		17.6	8.1	2.6	2.4	5.5
Wholesale trade-durable goods	50	9.2	8.4	2.4	2.2	6.1
Machinery, equipment, & supplies	508	2.8	9.9	2.2	2.0	7.7
Wholesale trade-nondurable goods	51	8.4	7.8	2.9	2.6	4.9
Groceries & related products	514	2.5	7.4	4.5	3.6	3.0
Retail trade		75.0	9.1	3.0	2.6	6.0
Building materials & garden supplies	52	3.8	12.0	4.6	3.6	7.4
Lumber & other building materials	521	1.7	13.3	6.0	4.3	7.4
Hardware stores	525	1.3	9.7	3.6	3.1	6.1
General merchandise stores	53	8.3	8.9	4.4	2.9	4.5
Food stores	54	10.3	8.7	2.5	2.4	6.2
Automotive dealers & service stations	55	10.3	8.5	3.3	3.2	5.2
New & used car dealers	551	3.6	5.8	2.8	2.7	3.0
Gasoline service stations	554	4.5	9.7	3.1	3.1	6.7
Furniture & homefurnishings stores	57	3.0	8.2	3.6	2.8	4.6
Eating & drinking places	58	28.9	11.7	3.1	2.6	8.6
Miscellaneous retail	59	7.9	3.2	0.9	0.9	2.2
Miscellaneous shopping goods stores	594	3.9	2.3	1.0	1.0	1.3
Finance, insurance, & real estate		15.2	2.5	0.8	0.8	1.7
Depository institutions	60	5.9	2.4	0.6	0.6	1.9
Commercial banks	602	4.3	2.5	0.4	0.4	2.1
Insurance carriers	63	1.8	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.6
Real estate	65	3.3	5.4	2.6	2.3	2.8
Services		87.1	7.6	2.6	2.4	5.0
Personal services	72	2.7	6.5	4.0	3.8	2.6
Auto repair, services, & parking	75	3.2	9.5	2.4	2.4	7.1
Miscellaneous repair services	76	1.2	12.0	3.8	3.5	8.2
Amusement & recreation services	79	5.9	8.6	2.4	1.9	6.2
Miscellaneous amusement, recreation services	799	5.1	9.2	2.5	2.0	6.7
Health services	80	30.6	8.7	3.2	2.9	5.6
Offices & clinics of medical doctors	801	4.6	3.5	0.5	0.3	3.0
Nursing & personal care facilities	805	5.4	10.6	6.7	5.9	4.0
Hospitals	806	14.5	11.7	3.6	3.4	8.1

See notes at end of table.

Table 1. Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates per 100 full-time workers, by industry, 1994—continued

Montana

Industry	SIC code	1994 Annual average employ-ment (000's)	Injuries and Illnesses			
			Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases with lost work-days
				Total	With days away from work	
Educational services	82	2.5	5.2	1.7	1.7	3.4
Social services	83	8.4	9.6	4.2	3.7	5.4
Civic & social associations	864	3.6	5.3	2.2	2.2	3.2
Engineering & management services	87	5.9	2.7	0.6	0.5	2.1

Notes:

1. The incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000, where
   - N = number of injuries and illnesses,
   - EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year,
   - 200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

2. Totals for divisions and 2- and 3-digit SIC codes include data for industries not shown separately.

3. *Standard Industrial Classification Manual,* 1987 Edition.

4. Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Covered Employment and Wages program. Annual average employment for the agriculture, forestry, and fishing division is a composite of employment data for agricultural production (SICs 01 and 02) as obtained from the Annual Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses and employment data for agricultural services (SIC 07); forestry (SIC 08); and fishing, hunting, and trapping (SIC 09) as obtained from State Unemployment Insurance programs.

5. Total lost workday cases involving restricted work activity only in addition to days-away-from-work cases with or without restricted work activity.

6. Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

7. Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

8. ( ) indicates incidence rate less than 0.05.

9. Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to the totals.

n.a. = data not available

--- = data not available

Table 2A. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, by industry division, 1994.

Montana

Industry Division	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days
		Total (000's)	With days away from work (000's)	
INJURIES AND ILLNESSES				
Private industry	18.9	6.8	5.9	12.1
Mining	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Construction	2.3	0.8	0.8	1.5
Manufacturing	3.1	1.1	0.9	2.0
Durable goods	2.2	0.8	0.6	1.4
Nondurable goods	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.6
Transportation & public utilities	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.6
Wholesale & retail trade	6.2	2.1	1.8	4.1
Wholesale trade	1.3	0.4	0.4	0.9
Retail trade	4.9	1.6	1.4	3.2
Finance, insurance, & real estate	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Services	4.9	1.7	1.5	3.2
INJURIES				
Private industry	18.1	6.4	5.6	11.7
Mining	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Construction	2.3	0.8	0.8	1.5
Manufacturing	2.8	0.9	0.8	1.8
Durable goods	1.9	0.7	0.6	1.3
Nondurable goods	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.6
Transportation & public utilities	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.6
Wholesale & retail trade	6.0	2.0	1.7	4.0
Wholesale trade	1.3	0.4	0.4	0.9
Retail trade	4.7	1.6	1.3	3.2
Finance, insurance, & real estate	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Services	4.7	1.6	1.4	3.1
ILLNESSES				
Private industry	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.5
Mining	( )	( )	( )	( )
Construction	( )	—	—	( )
Manufacturing	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Durable goods	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Nondurable goods	0.1	( )	( )	( )
Transportation & public utilities	( )	—	—	( )
Wholesale & retail trade	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Wholesale trade	( )	( )	( )	—
Retail trade	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

See notes at end of table.

Table 2A. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, by industry division, 1994—continued

Montana

Industry Division	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days
		Total (000's)	With days away from work (000's)	
ILLNESSES				
Finance, insurance, & real estate	—	—	—	( )
Services	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1

Notes:

1. Total includes cases involving restricted work activity only in addition to days-away-from-work cases with or without restricted work activity.

2. Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

3. Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

4. Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries.

( ) = fewer than 50 cases

— = data not available

Table 2B. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, by industry, 1994.

Montana

Industry	SIC code	1994 Annual average employment (000's)	Injuries and Illnesses			
			Total cases (000's)	Lost workday cases		Cases with lost workdays (000's)
				Total (000's)	With days away from work (000's)	
Private industry		260.3	18.9	6.8	5.9	12.1
Mining		5.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Metal mining	10	2.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Coal mining	12	1.0	( )	( )	( )	( )
Oil & gas extraction	13	1.5	0.1	0.1	( )	—
Oil & gas field services	138	1.0	0.1	( )	( )	( )
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	14	0.7	0.1	( )	( )	( )
Construction		15.0	2.3	0.8	0.8	1.5
General building contractors	15	4.4	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.6
Residential building construction	152	3.0	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.4
Heavy construction, except building	16	3.7	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3
Highway & street construction	161	1.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Heavy construction, except highway	162	2.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Special trade contractors	17	6.9	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.6
Plumbing, heating, air-conditioning	171	1.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Manufacturing		23.0	3.1	1.1	0.9	2.0
Durable goods		n.a.	2.2	0.8	0.6	1.4
Lumber & wood products	24	7.6	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.5
Logging	241	1.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Sawmills & planing mills	242	3.9	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2
Sawmills & planing mills, general	2421	3.9	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2
Stone, clay, & glass products	32	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Primary metal industries	33	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	39	1.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Nondurable goods		n.a.	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.6
Food & kindred products	20	2.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Printing & publishing	27	2.9	0.2	0.1	( )	0.1
Newspapers	271	1.8	0.1	( )	( )	0.1
Transportation & public utilities		17.5	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.6
Local & interurban passenger transit	41	1.4	( )	( )	( )	( )
Trucking & warehousing	42	6.1	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2
Trucking & courier services, except air	421	6.0	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2
Communications	48	3.4	0.1	( )	( )	0.1
Electric, gas, & sanitary services	49	4.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3

See notes at end of table.

Table 2B. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, by industry, 1994—continued

Montana

Industry	SIC code	1994 Annual average employment (000's)	Injuries and Illnesses			
			Total cases (000's)	Lost workday cases		Cases with lost workdays (000's)
				Total (000's)	With days away from work (000's)	
Wholesale & retail trade		92.5	6.2	2.1	1.8	4.1
Wholesale trade		17.6	1.3	0.4	0.4	0.9
Wholesale trade-durable goods	50	9.2	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.5
Machinery, equipment, & supplies	508	2.8	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Wholesale trade-nondurable goods	51	8.4	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.4
Groceries & related products	514	2.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Retail trade		75.0	4.9	1.6	1.4	3.2
Building materials & garden supplies	52	3.8	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3
Lumber & other building materials	521	1.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Hardware stores	525	1.3	0.1	( )	( )	0.1
General merchandise stores	53	8.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3
Food stores	54	10.3	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.5
Automotive dealers & service stations	55	10.3	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.5
New & used car dealers	551	3.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Gasoline service stations	554	4.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3
Furniture & homefurnishings stores	57	3.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Eating & drinking places	58	28.9	2.0	0.5	0.5	1.5
Miscellaneous retail	59	7.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Miscellaneous shopping goods stores	594	3.9	0.1	( )	( )	( )
Finance, insurance, & real estate		15.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Depository institutions	60	5.9	0.1	( )	( )	0.1
Commercial banks	602	4.3	0.1	( )	( )	0.1
Insurance carriers	63	1.8	( )	( )	( )	( )
Real estate	65	3.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Services		87.1	4.9	1.7	1.5	3.2
Personal services	72	2.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Auto repair, services, & parking	75	3.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Miscellaneous repair services	76	1.2	0.1	( )	( )	0.1
Amusement & recreation services	79	5.9	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Miscellaneous amusement/recreation services	799	5.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Health services	80	30.6	2.1	0.8	0.7	1.3
Offices & clinics of medical doctors	801	4.6	0.1	( )	( )	0.1
Nursing & personal care facilities	805	5.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2

See notes at end of table.

Table 2B. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, by industry, 1994—continued

Montana

Industry	SIC code	1994 Annual average employment (000's)	Injuries and Illnesses			
			Total cases (000's)	Lost workday cases		Cases with lost workdays (000's)
				Total (000's)	With days away from work (000's)	
Hospitals	806	14.5	1.3	0.4	0.4	0.9
Educational services	82	2.5	0.1	( )	( )	0.1
Social services	83	8.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3
Civic & social associations	864	3.6	0.1	( )	( )	0.1
Engineering & management services	87	5.9	0.1	( )	( )	0.1

Notes:

1. Totals for divisions and 2- and 3-digit SIC codes include data for industries not shown separately.

2. SIC = *Standard Industrial Classification Manual,* 1987 Edition.

3. Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Covered Employment and Wages program. Annual average employment for the agriculture, forestry, and fishing division is a composite of employment data for agricultural production (SICs 01 and 02) as obtained from the Annual Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses and employment data for agricultural services (SIC 07); forestry (SIC 08); and fishing, hunting, and trapping (SIC 09) as obtained from State Unemployment Insurance programs.

4. Total includes cases involving restricted work activity only in addition to days-away-from-work cases with or without restricted work activity.

5. Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

6. Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

7. Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to the totals.
( ) = fewer than 50 cases
n.a. = data not available
— = data not available

Table 3. Nonfatal occupational injury incidence rates per 100 full-time workers, by industry division and employment size, 1994

Montana

Industry division	Establishment employment size				
	1 to 10	11 to 49	50 to 249	250 to 999	1,000 or more
Private industry	5.4	9.0	10.4	10.8	5.6
Mining	—	—	4.9	5.3	—
Construction	15.9	20.2	—	—	—
Manufacturing	13.1	13.9	12.0	11.8	—
Durable goods	15.8	16.4	12.2	15.7	—
Nondurable goods	—	10.4	11.7	7.2	—
Transportation & public utilities	3.9	5.9	9.1	—	—
Wholesale and retail trade	4.7	9.3	11.1	—	—
Wholesale trade	6.0	8.2	—	—	—
Retail trade	4.1	9.7	—	—	—
Finance, insurance, & real estate	1.8	2.7	2.9	1.2	—
Services	3.4	4.9	10.2	14.8	6.5

Notes:

1. The incidence rates represent the number of injuries per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) X 200,000, where

   N = number of injuries,

   EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year,

   200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

2. Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

3. Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries.

— = data not available

Table 4B. Occupational injury and illness incidence rates per 100 full-time workers, 1976-94

Montana

Year	Injuries and Illnesses			
	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost workdays
		Total	With days away from work	
1976	10.0	3.8	3.7	6.3
1977	10.3	3.5	3.5	6.8
1978	10.0	4.0	3.9	6.0
1979	10.1	4.0	3.9	6.1
1980	8.2	3.6	3.6	4.6
1981	8.2	3.5	3.4	4.6
1982	8.8	3.9	3.7	4.9
1983	8.3	3.6	3.4	4.7
1984	8.5	3.6	3.4	4.9
1985	8.0	3.3	3.2	4.6
1986	8.2	3.4	3.2	4.8
1987	9.0	3.6	3.3	5.4
1988	9.2	3.6	3.3	5.6
1989	8.6	3.7	3.4	4.8
1990	9.5	4.0	3.6	5.5
1991	8.7	3.6	3.2	5.1
1992	9.7	3.7	3.4	6.0
1993	9.2	3.3	2.9	5.9
1994	9.0	3.2	2.8	5.8

Notes:

1. The incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000, where
   - N = number of injuries and illnesses,
   - EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year,
   - 200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

2. Data for 1976-1987 are based on the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1972 Edition; and data for 1988-94 are based on the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 Edition.

3. Total includes cases involving restricted work activity only in addition to days-away-from-work cases with or without restricted work activity.

4. Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

5. To maintain historical comparability with the rest of the series, data for small nonfarm employers in low-risk industries who were not surveyed were imputed and included in the survey estimates.

6. Data for 1992-94 exclude fatal work-related injuries and illnesses.

NOTE: Data exclude farms with fewer than 11 employees. Because of rounding, components may not add to the totals.

Table 5. Occupational injury and illness incidence rates per 100 full-time workers, by industry division, 1992-94

Montana

Industry division	Total cases			Lost workday cases						Cases without lost workdays		
				Total			With days away from work					
	1992	1993	1994	1992	1993	1994	1992	1993	1994	1992	1993	1994
Private industry	9.7	9.2	9.0	3.7	3.3	3.2	3.4	2.9	2.8	6.0	5.9	5.8
Agriculture, forestry, & fishing	15.7	12.1	—	4.8	5.0	—	4.7	4.3	—	10.9	7.1	—
Mining	7.9	8.1	5.8	4.3	4.2	3.4	4.0	4.0	2.8	3.6	3.9	2.4
Construction	18.8	16.3	18.2	7.1	5.6	6.6	6.5	5.4	6.4	11.7	10.7	11.6
Manufacturing	15.2	14.6	14.1	6.4	5.8	5.0	5.7	4.7	4.0	8.8	8.8	9.1
Durable goods	17.5	18.3	16.2	7.4	7.0	5.7	6.7	5.8	4.6	10.1	11.4	10.5
Nondurable goods	11.4	8.7	10.8	4.7	3.9	3.8	4.0	3.0	3.0	6.6	4.8	7.0
Transportation & public utilities	9.6	7.4	6.6	4.7	3.7	3.3	4.3	3.5	2.8	4.9	3.7	3.3
Wholesale & retail trade	8.3	8.3	8.8	2.8	2.7	2.9	2.6	2.3	2.5	5.5	5.7	5.9
Wholesale trade	7.2	8.2	8.1	2.8	3.0	2.6	2.5	2.9	2.4	4.3	5.1	5.5
Retail trade	8.6	8.4	9.1	2.8	2.5	3.0	2.6	2.2	2.6	5.9	5.8	6.0
Finance, insurance, & real estate	2.0	2.9	2.5	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.3	2.1	1.7
Services	9.0	8.9	7.6	3.3	2.9	2.6	3.0	2.6	2.4	5.7	6.0	5.0

Notes:

1. The incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000, where
   N = number of injuries and illnesses,
   EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year,
   200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).
2. Totals include cases involving restricted work activity only in addition to days-away-from-work cases with or without restricted activity.
3. Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.
4. Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.
5. Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to the totals.

— = data not available

APPENDIX B

Characteristics of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Data Tables

- **Table 1**: Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by selected worker characteristics and industry division, 1994

- **Table 3**: Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by selected occupations and industry division, 1994

- **Table 4**: Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by selected injury or illness characteristics and industry division, 1994

- **Table 6**: Incidence rates for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and industry division, 1994

- **Table 10**: Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by industry division and number of days away from work, 1994

Table 1. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by selected worker characteristics and industry division, 1994

Montana-private industry

Characteristic	Private industry	Goods-producing				Service-producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	Mining	Construction	Manufac-turing	Transpor-tation & public utilities	Wholesale Trade	Retail Trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total	5,939	—	147	815	882	532	380	1,386	99	1,540
Sex:										
Men	3,914	—	138	782	739	397	345	784	47	541
Women	1,891	—	9	27	127	49	32	597	52	980
Age:										
14 to 15 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16 to 19 years	282	—	—	7	43	6	9	118	—	91
20 to 24 years	734	—	12	70	98	24	38	277	—	193
25 to 34 years	1,766	—	51	349	231	128	146	365	34	406
35 to 44 years	1,698	—	43	242	281	191	137	314	35	408
45 to 54 years	891	—	25	89	136	133	37	181	15	261
55 to 64 years	410	—	9	52	74	40	10	98	7	109
65 years and over	78	—	—	—	7	10	—	15	—	43
Occupation:										
Managerial & professional specialty	251	—	—	11	10	—	—	34	—	184
Technical, sales, & administrative support	677	—	—	16	30	63	54	315	33	158
Service	1,440	—	—	—	—	16	—	464	38	916
Farming, forestry, & fishing	202	—	—	—	58	—	—	—	—	14
Precision production, craft, & repair	1,113	—	71	456	122	76	65	197	11	103
Operators, fabricators, & laborers	2,236	—	66	331	651	374	259	376	9	163
Length of service with employer:										
Less than 3 months	945	—	18	170	147	37	41	195	7	274
3 to 11 months	1,207	—	20	144	153	156	67	320	16	284
1 to 5 years	2,107	—	36	309	272	103	163	601	57	525
More than 5 years	1,365	—	63	173	297	154	106	185	18	354
Not reported	315	—	10	20	13	82	—	84	—	103

See notes at end of table.

Table 1. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by selected worker characteristics and industry division, 1994—continued

Montana-private industry

Characteristic	Private industry	Goods-producing				Service-producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation & public utilities	Wholesale Trade	Retail Trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Race or ethnic origin:										
White, non-Hispanic	4,381	—	29	706	622	354	306	1,091	86	1,052
Black, non-Hispanic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic	42	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	8
Asian or Pacific Islander	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
American Indian or Alaskan Native	124	—	9	32	19	—	—	—	—	55
Not reported	1,366	—	109	70	233	174	68	282	13	408

Notes:

1. Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

2. Data exclude farms with fewer than 11 employees.

3. Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available or data that do not meet publication guidelines. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

Table 3. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by selected occupations and industry division, 1994

Montana-private industry

Occupation	Private industry	Goods-producing				Service-producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation & public utilities	Wholesale Trade	Retail Trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total	5,939	—	147	815	882	532	380	1,386	99	1,540
Truck drivers	533	—	—	18	75	245	87	102	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies	498	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	490
Laborers, nonconstruction	382	—	17	—	123	23	100	62	8	50
Construction laborers	281	—	—	275	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carpenters	258	—	—	212	7	—	—	9	9	21
Cooks	235	—	—	—	—	—	—	191	—	39
Janitors & cleaners	149	—	—	—	—	10	—	25	19	94
Cashiers	133	—	—	—	—	—	6	127	—	—
Miscellaneous food preparation	128	—	—	—	—	—	—	89	—	36
Automobile mechanics	118	—	—	—	—	—	—	99	—	19
Maids & housemen	102	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	96
Registered nurses	89	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	89
Stock handlers & baggers	83	—	—	—	10	—	7	66	—	—
Bus, truck, stationary engine mechanics	74	—	—	—	10	7	44	—	—	14
Waiters & waitresses	68	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	—	22
Farm workers	66	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Garages, service stations	65	—	—	—	—	—	6	59	—	—
Sales workers, miscellaneous commodities	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	56	—	5
Supervisors & proprietors, sales	61	—	—	—	—	—	8	52	—	—
Kitchen workers	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	57	—	—
Timber cutting & logging	56	—	—	—	56	—	—	—	—	—
Assemblers	54	—	—	—	43	—	—	—	—	—
Sawing machine operators	46	—	—	—	43	—	—	—	—	—
Secretaries	44	—	—	—	9	—	—	11	8	12
Industrial truck operators	43	—	8	—	19	—	—	—	—	12

See notes at end of table.

Table 3. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by selected occupations and industry division, 1994—continued

Montana-private industry

Occupation	Private industry	Goods-producing				Service-producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation & public utilities	Wholesale Trade	Retail Trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Licensed practical nurses	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41
Supervisors, food preparation	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	—	6
Machine feeders & offbearers	38	—	—	—	38	—	—	—	—	—
Health aides, except nursing	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36
Welders & cutters	36	—	—	—	22	—	—	—	—	6
Plumbers & pipefitters	35	—	—	19	—	5	—	9	—	—
Groundskeepers & gardeners	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Heavy equipment mechanics	35	—	—	10	—	5	—	—	—	—
Industrial machinery repairers	34	—	16	—	18	—	—	—	—	—

Notes:

1. Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

2. Data exclude farms with fewer than 11 employees.

3. Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available or data that do not meet publication guidelines. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

Table 4. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by selected injury or illness characteristics and industry division, 1994

Montana-private industry

Characteristic	Private industry	Goods-producing				Service-producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation & public utilities	Wholesale Trade	Retail Trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total	5,939	—	147	815	882	532	380	1,386	99	1,540
Nature of injury, illness:										
Sprains, strains	2,645	—	62	324	392	220	169	605	30	777
Bruises, contusions	496	—	13	61	61	36	30	166	14	95
Cuts, lacerations	364	—	10	46	40	17	29	149	—	64
Fractures	577	—	26	99	42	142	61	66	—	117
Heat burns	108	—	—	—	—	6	—	58	—	28
Carpal tunnel syndrome	120	—	—	17	38	22	—	20	5	12
Tendonitis	109	—	—	10	29	—	—	16	—	50
Chemical burns	45	—	—	—	—	—	5	14	—	15
Amputations	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Multiple injuries	168	—	9	39	31	26	11	22	—	22
Part of body affected:										
Head	266	—	9	43	56	12	23	30	—	78
Eye	159	—	—	29	36	—	11	20	—	42
Neck	139	—	—	—	21	15	13	46	9	24
Trunk	2,509	—	62	316	355	244	147	561	44	719
Shoulder	338	—	—	32	47	46	9	72	8	112
Back	1,741	—	46	199	240	149	115	396	23	534
Upper extremities	1,270	—	30	177	225	128	70	290	22	313
Wrist	280	—	5	23	80	25	8	64	8	66
Hand, except finger	221	—	8	57	19	10	19	47	8	47
Finger	445	—	12	54	48	75	30	118	—	99
Lower extremities	1,211	—	33	197	142	84	109	318	18	263
Knee	376	—	10	57	41	19	14	108	—	98
Foot, except toe	259	—	6	23	30	20	39	99	—	39
Toe	110	—	—	16	11	—	18	49	—	12
Body systems	59	—	—	—	27	—	—	8	—	17
Multiple parts	443	—	9	74	39	44	18	122	6	119

See notes at end of table.

Table 4. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by selected injury or illness characteristics and industry division, 1994—continued

Montana-private industry

Characteristic	Private industry	Goods-producing				Service-producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation & public utilities	Wholesale Trade	Retail Trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Source of injury, illness:										
Chemicals & chemical products	95	—	—	7	25	—	6	19	—	30
Containers	699	—	20	29	104	74	76	248	6	124
Furniture & fixtures	275	—	—	9	15	7	19	131	6	88
Machinery	338	—	20	42	43	15	18	113	6	62
Parts & materials	700	—	22	215	125	63	91	123	10	52
Worker motion or position	782	—	—	97	159	89	26	156	24	217
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	965	—	21	180	103	109	76	201	22	235
Tools, instruments, & equipment	423	—	10	103	108	20	10	110	—	55
Vehicles	365	—	8	14	23	106	30	97	9	72
Health care patient	432	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	432
Event or exposure:										
Contact with objects & equipment	1,577	—	55	215	250	81	141	456	16	291
Struck by object	768	—	23	90	111	35	78	271	—	120
Struck against object	450	—	13	71	54	33	23	127	14	109
Caught in equipment or object	194	—	17	21	43	7	30	33	—	33
Fall to lower level	482	—	10	148	38	78	47	65	6	76
Fall to same level	519	—	12	50	60	28	20	157	19	164
Slips, trips, loss of balance-without fall	214	—	—	14	30	41	10	59	12	45
Overexertion	1,890	—	50	255	274	123	118	380	18	638
Overexertion in lifting	958	—	17	63	133	43	88	246	16	328
Repetitive motion	266	—	—	24	81	24	6	42	7	79
Exposure to harmful substances	248	—	8	14	40	10	6	80	—	74
Transportation accidents	216	—	—	17	14	96	10	44	9	21
Fires & explosions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assaults & violent acts by person	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30

Notes

1. Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity

2 Data exclude farms with fewer than 11 employees

3 Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U S. Department of Labor, and by the Federal Railroad Administration, U S Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available or data that do not meet publication guidelines Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

Table 6. Incidence rates for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and industry division, 1994

Montana-private industry

Characteristic	Private industry	Goods-producing				Service-producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation & public utilities	Wholesale Trade	Retail Trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total [5,939 cases]	283.8	—	279.5	637.4	401.9	284.0	235.7	258.1	75.9	239.0
Nature of injury, illness:										
Sprains, strains	126.4	—	117.8	253.5	178.5	117.5	105.1	112.7	23.3	120.5
Bruises, contusions	23.7	—	25.5	47.8	27.8	19.4	18.5	30.8	10.6	14.8
Cuts, lacerations	17.4	—	18.6	36.0	18.0	9.2	18.3	27.8	—	10.0
Fractures	27.6	—	48.7	77.4	19.1	76.0	37.9	12.3	—	18.1
Carpal tunnel syndrome	5.7	—	—	13.1	17.3	11.8	—	3.6	4.0	1.8
Tendonitis	5.2	—	—	7.5	13.1	—	—	2.9	—	7.7
Heat burns	5.2	—	—	—	—	3.2	—	10.9	—	4.4
Chemical burns	2.1	—	—	—	—	—	3.1	2.7	—	2.4
Amputations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Multiple injuries	8.0	—	16.7	30.3	14.1	13.6	6.6	4.0	—	3.4
Part of body affected:										
Head	12.7	—	16.4	34.0	25.4	6.2	14.1	5.5	—	12.1
Eye	7.6	—	—	22.9	16.5	—	6.8	3.7	—	6.4
Neck	6.6	—	—	—	9.5	8.1	8.0	8.6	6.6	3.7
Trunk	119.9	—	118.2	247.3	161.7	130.3	91.1	104.5	34.0	111.6
Shoulder	16.2	—	—	25.2	21.2	24.7	5.5	13.5	5.8	17.3
Back	83.2	—	87.8	155.7	109.4	79.3	71.6	73.7	17.7	82.9
Upper extremities	60.7	—	57.4	138.1	102.5	68.2	43.5	54.0	16.9	48.5
Wrist	13.4	—	10.2	17.7	36.4	13.3	4.7	11.9	6.4	10.3
Hand, except finger	10.5	—	14.4	44.2	8.9	5.3	11.8	8.7	5.8	7.4
Finger	21.3	—	23.6	42.2	21.7	40.0	18.9	21.9	—	15.3
Lower extremities	57.9	—	62.0	154.2	64.9	45.1	67.7	59.2	13.8	40.8
Knee	18.0	—	19.8	44.7	18.5	10.3	8.6	20.1	—	15.2
Foot, except toe	12.4	—	11.0	18.2	13.5	10.4	24.1	18.4	—	6.0
Toe	5.3	—	—	12.6	4.9	—	11.4	9.0	—	1.9
Body systems	2.8	—	—	—	12.2	—	—	1.4	—	2.6
Multiple parts	21.2	—	17.9	57.8	17.7	23.4	11.3	22.7	4.7	18.4

See notes at end of table.

Table 6. Incidence rates for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and industry division, 1994—continued

Montana-private industry

Characteristic	Private industry	Goods-producing				Service-producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation & public utilities	Wholesale Trade	Retail Trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Source of injury, illness:										
Chemicals & chemical products	4.6	—	—	5.8	11.2	—	3.9	3.6	—	4.7
Containers	33.4	—	37.2	22.4	47.2	39.5	47.2	46.1	4.9	19.2
Furniture & fixtures	13.1	—	—	6.8	6.9	3.6	11.7	24.5	4.7	13.6
Machinery	16.2	—	38.8	33.0	19.6	8.1	11.0	21.1	4.6	9.7
Parts & materials	33.5	—	41.9	168.2	56.8	33.5	56.6	22.9	7.7	8.0
Worker motion or position	37.4	—	—	75.7	72.3	47.6	16.4	29.0	18.4	33.8
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	46.1	—	40.7	140.5	46.8	58.0	47.5	37.4	16.8	36.5
Tools, instruments, & equipment	20.2	—	18.6	80.5	49.2	10.7	6.1	20.5	—	8.5
Vehicles	17.4	—	14.8	11.0	10.5	56.7	18.3	18.1	7.1	11.1
Health care patient	20.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	67.0
Event or exposure:										
Contact with objects & equipment	75.4	—	105.3	167.9	113.8	43.2	87.3	84.9	12.6	45.1
Struck by object	36.7	—	44.5	70.3	50.8	18.4	48.5	50.4	—	18.6
Struck against object	21.5	—	24.3	55.5	24.4	17.5	14.3	23.6	10.5	16.9
Caught in equipment or object	9.3	—	33.1	16.6	19.8	3.6	18.4	6.1	—	5.1
Fall to lower level	23.0	—	19.0	115.8	17.1	41.7	28.9	12.1	4.7	11.9
Fall to same level	24.8	—	23.2	39.2	27.4	14.8	12.3	29.2	14.6	25.5
Slips, trips, loss of balance-without fall	10.2	—	—	11.0	13.5	22.0	6.5	10.9	9.0	7.0
Overexertion	90.3	—	94.7	199.3	124.7	65.5	73.5	70.7	14.2	98.9
Overexertion in lifting	45.8	—	32.3	49.6	60.5	22.7	54.8	45.8	12.3	50.8
Repetitive motion	12.7	—	—	18.4	36.9	12.9	3.8	7.8	5.1	12.3
Exposure to harmful substances	11.9	—	16.0	11.2	18.2	5.3	3.9	15.0	—	11.5
Transportation accidents	10.3	—	—	13.2	6.6	51.2	6.3	8.2	7.1	3.2
Fires & explosions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assaults & violent acts by person	1.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.6

Notes

1 Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) X 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses,

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year,

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

2. Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity

3 Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees

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Table 10. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by industry division and number of days away from work, 1994

Montana-private industry

Characteristic	Total cases	Percent of cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Private industry [5,939 cases]	100.0	14.8	13.2	20.6	14.8	9.6	8.0	19.0	6
Goods-producing:									
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mining	100.0	10.6	5.9	14.3	15.4	9.1	9.0	35.8	14
Construction	100.0	16.0	10.3	21.9	14.9	9.5	7.4	19.9	6
Manufacturing	100.0	14.0	18.1	13.4	14.5	9.4	7.0	23.7	7
Durable goods	100.0	11.6	18.6	12.5	13.2	9.7	6.6	27.8	8
Nondurable goods	100.0	19.8	16.7	15.6	17.5	8.5	8.0	13.8	5
Service-producing:									
Transportation & public utilities	100.0	6.9	10.4	12.6	9.5	9.8	30.2	20.6	21
Wholesale trade	100.0	10.8	13.3	33.1	13.1	15.5	2.8	11.3	4
Retail trade	100.0	16.5	13.8	24.0	15.8	8.7	3.1	18.2	5
Finance, insurance, & real estate	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Services	100.0	17.1	11.6	21.1	15.8	9.4	7.4	17.7	6

Notes:

1. Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

2. Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

3. Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal industries.

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